



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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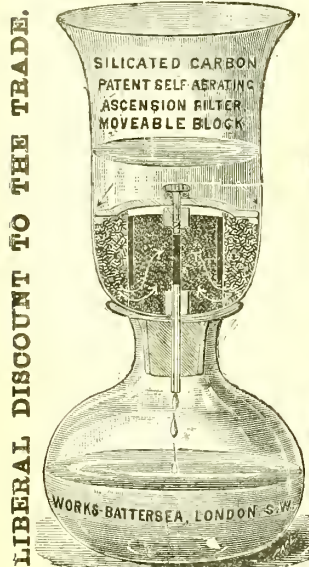
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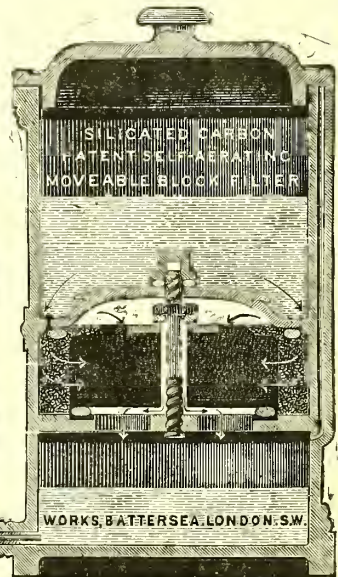
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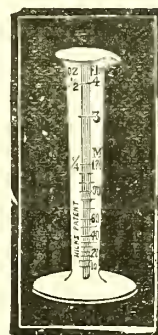
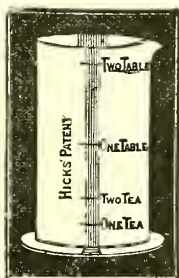
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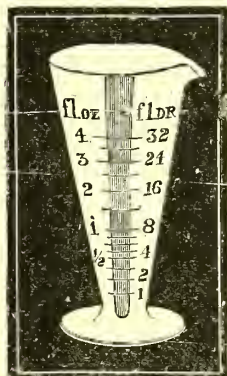
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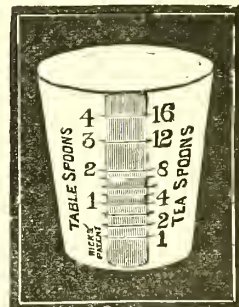
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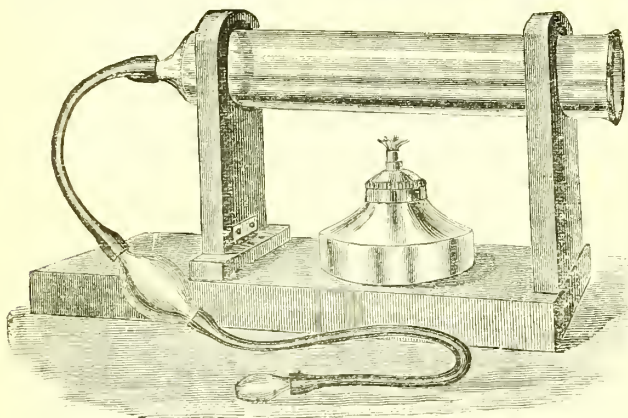
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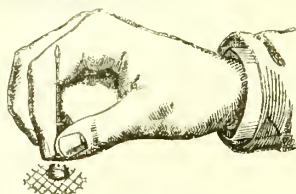
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Desk and case, 45s.; 3 ft. bent plate-glass counter case, 45s.; a number of bent plate-glass counter cases from 15s. per foot run, send size required; dispensing screens, silvered plate-glass centre, very elaborate, 6 ft. long, 5d. 10s.; ditto as figs. A 54 and A 55 Maw's list, 3 ft. long, 4 ft., 5 ft., and 6 ft. long, from 65s. each; sponge cases, A 41, 60s., A 43, 95s.; a very elaborate counter case, fig. A 4, 5d. Elkannah Natali, 207 Old Street (Shoreditch end), London, E.C.

A quantity of second-hand shop drawers, both mahogany and pine fronts, in nests, from 3 ft. to 12 ft. long, at 1s. 3d. per drawer; 12 ft. wall fixture lockers, drawers (gold labelled and glass knobs), shelving, cornice, 8d.; 11 ft. mahogany-fronted counter, 6 ft. ditto; 7 ft. plate-glass case-fronted counter, mahogany top; mahogany top counters, stained pine fronts, 5s. 6d. per foot run; 6 ft. plate-glass counter case, A 18, 5d. E. Natali, 207 Old Street (Shoreditch end), London.

14-ft. fixture, mahogany drawers, glass labels, glass knobs, lockers, cover board, shelving, uprights, cornice; 12 ft. counter (mahogany top), 6 ft. 6 in. glass-fronted ditto with dispensing screen on top as follows: case at each end, marble slab, and silvered plate-glass centre; wall-case 3 ft. by 9 ft. plate-glass counter case, desk and case, 20 doz. bottles, 18 ointment jars, ex. pots, pill-machine, measures, and mortars; a bargain. Elkannah Natali, 207 Old Street. Established 20 years.

Handsome dispensing screen, 6 ft. long, mirror centre and marble slab, 5d. 10s.; ditto, new design, 7d.; 180 gold-labelled bottles, jars, and syrups, new, 8d. 10s.; desk and glass case, 45s.; ditto, 55s.; bent-front brush case, 21s.; ditto, 25s.; bent-front counter-case, 6 ft. long, 5d.; flat plate-glass ditto, 3 ft. long, 35s.; desk with mirror in front, 30s.; 24 best pink shop jars, 4 lb., gold labelled, 4s. 3d. each; 12 3 lb. blue ditto, labelled, 2s. each; 4 4-gallon carboys, 10s. each; 6 3-gallon ditto, 7s. 6d. each. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Bond Street, Birmingham.

12-ft. run mahogany-fronted drawers, glass labels and glass knobs, lockers under, shelving and cornice over; 6 ft. plate glass and mahogany dispensing screen, mirror centre with marble slab in front, cases on each side with mirror backs, shelves behind for dispensing bottles, bargain; 6 ft. plate-glass counter-case as Maw's A 18, 5d. 5s.; 6 ft. dispensing screen, plate-glass, as Maw's A 55, 5d.; 30 doz. blue ointment jars from 4 oz. to 4 lb.; soda water stand, as Maw's A 59, 45s.; desk and case, as Maw's A 31, plate-glass and mahogany, very handsome, 60s.; pair spec. jars, Royal Arms (newly painted), £3 10s.; a quantity cylindrical carboys, very cheap; 50 doz. shop rounds, all sizes, and numerous other fixtures, cases, mirrors, &c.; a large stock of the celebrated Veritas hanging-lamps for shops, from 10s. 6d. complete. Illustrated lists of lamps sent on application. Note the address—Natali Bros., 45 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

White marble porcelain letters, any name, any size, for outside signs; cheap. 11/129.

No. 12 composition mortar pestle, new, 9s.; package free, 9d. 11/29.

Maw's magnetic machine, No. 30; price 17/6. 103/4.

Surgeon's or druggist's lamp, with bracket, 20s. Lewis, Curzon Street, Derby.

Tarkey sponges for children's baths, slates, &c., 2s. 6d. lb.; Green's 1d. horse-powders, 4s., gross. McKee, Tunstall, Staffordshire.

Entertaining micro-copes slides, several thousand, mostly new, 5s. dozen; approval. Henry Ebbage, 34 Caldonian Rd., London.

Set three opal gold shirt studs and pair of sleeve links in case, very handsome, cost 87s., price 27. 15s. Feltwell, 91 Hammersmith Road.

Offer wanted for Burrough's ammonium inhaler (once used); 32 1s. 3d. tins Bradbury's fly-powder, and 6 5s. boxes ozonic powder. 112/18.

Offer wanted for 10 £3 ordinary shares in Barclay & Sons (Limited); £3 paid. Harlow & Son, Stock and Share Brokers, Worcester.

Glass frost for frosting leaves for Christmas decoration; 1 lb. sent post paid, for postal order for 1s. 6d. P. Hall, 118 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Magnificent magic lantern (Archer's photinus); 4 wicks, 3 doz. comic slipping slides, and sheet 12 ft. square, 5d. the lot. Francis, Chemist, Wrexham.

Specie jar, 24-inch; also 42 (or portion) black shop rounds, japanned tin tops (seven pint). To purchase—tooth forceps "Chemist," 137 Lewisham High Road, S.E.

Nos. 1, 3, and 4 single scarlet felt chest protectors, 30 per cent. off list prices, in half doz. lots; marble cleaner, 6d. and 1s., 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. dozen; electric bells on mahogany stands, push, battery, and 20 yards wire complete, new, 10s.; can be recharged for 2d.; 8 iron enamelled dishes, 9 in. diameter, new, 7s. 6d. lot. J. B. Millar, 11 Told Street, Manchester.

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Copies of *The Chemist and Druggist* for November 3, 1888. 8/12.

Books for Minor, latest editions. Price to Alexander, 66 Gerard Street, Derby.

Diary for 1883, lowest price, carriage paid. Lewis, Great Western Street, Winesbury.

Suppository and pessary moulds, cheap; state size. Warburton, Chemist, Farnworth, Bolton.

Attfield's "Chemistry" and Will's "Pharmacy"—latest editions. 171 Hagley Road, Birmingham.

Four 4-gallon carboys with cut stoppers, with or without stands; cash. Amoores, 8 Castle Street, Hastings.

British Pharmacopoeia, entire, latest edition; indigenous plants of ditto, mounted; adulterations vegetable materia medica; lowest prices. Whitelaw, 124 Seagate, Dundee.

Reliable process for separating active principle ginger root from resin by distillation or otherwise; Thrush and Hay's published formulas well known. Apply, stating terms, to 77/31.

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Firms who can supply ground Irish moss in 1-ton quantities. 11/33.

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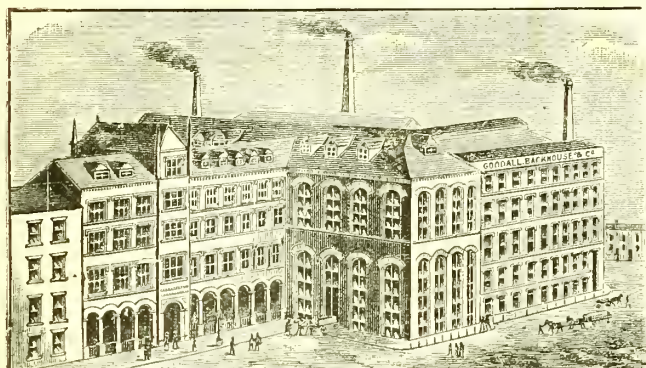
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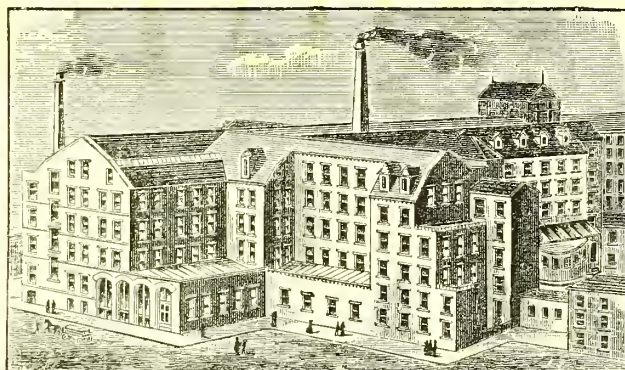
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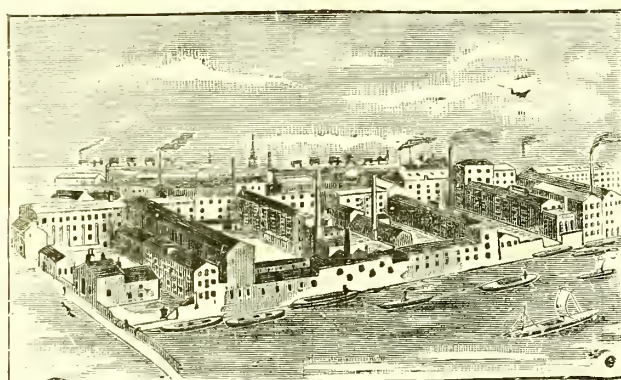
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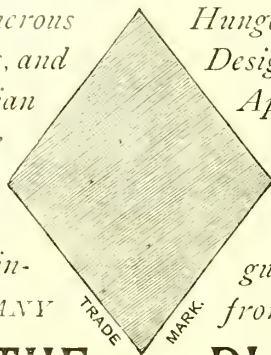
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"We cannot, we think, do better than tell you that of the Syphon "supplied us by you, and used by us during three successive seasons, we have no "had one out of order—if we except two with broken tubes; and only one burst, "and that on first time of filling. The Plating is, we consider, of special excellence "and wears well. We shall not need to look farther whilst you continue to supply us with what "we consider the best value in the market.—Yours truly, J. M. DOWDEN & CO."

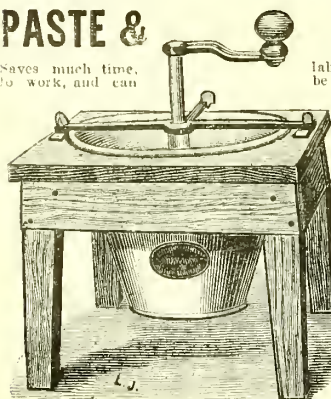


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"	"	2	9/	"	"	3/
"	"	3	10/	"	"	4/
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Clear Glasses, 4/ ... Roughed, 6/ ... Opaline, 6/ ... Coloured, 6/ ... Ruby, 8/
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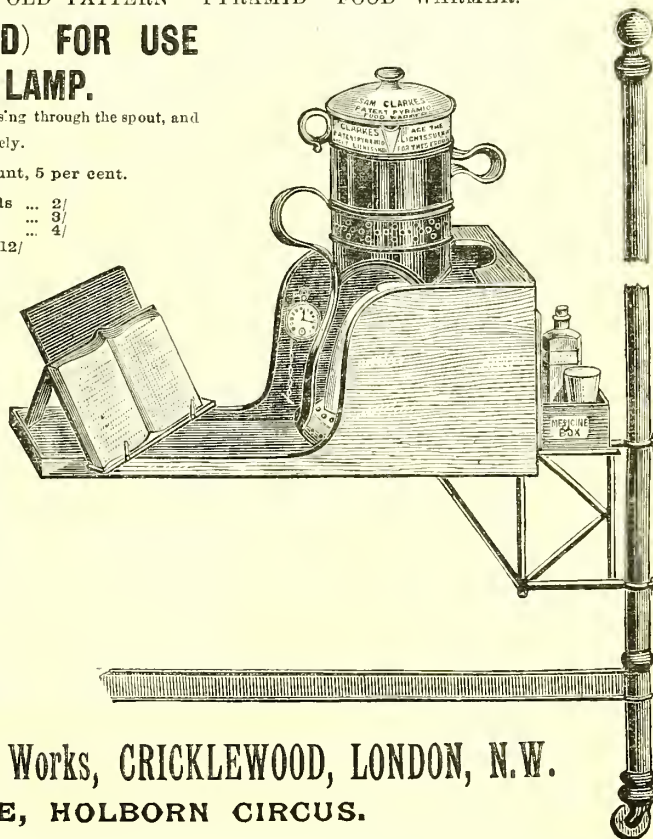
This is an invaluable invention and useful appliance, at the BEDSIDE, suitable for Invalids, and especially for those whose Infants require F. edding during the night. It obviates the necessity of getting out of bed, as everything required for use can be put on the TRAY. The Tray is adapted for use in connection with Clarke's "Pyramid" Food W armer, and when not required can be turned to the wall in such a manner as to Shade the Person in bed from the Rays of the Light.

Invalids will find it a **Great Comfort**, for any hook, plate, basin, &c., can be placed thereon ready for use, and obtained without altering the position in bed. By means of a Slide, the Tray can be pulled forward to the position or length required. It is **Highly recommended** by the **Medical Profession**, and can be obtained from most dealers in Clarke's "Pyramid" and "Fairy" Lamps.

Tray, 15/, with Book Rest & Medicine Box, 21/, less 33½ per cent.
Food Warmer, see above.

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1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	per gross 5/	extra quality 6/
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1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	6/	8/
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1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed 1/2-pint	16/	24/
1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	26/	32/
1d. Imperial Round Stopped Bottles	30/	36/
1-pint Imperial	50/	60/
12 1/2-gallon Casks (casks free)	each 20/	32/

ROYAL CAFÉ SAUCE.

In 8-oz. square-stoppered bottles, 48/ per gross.

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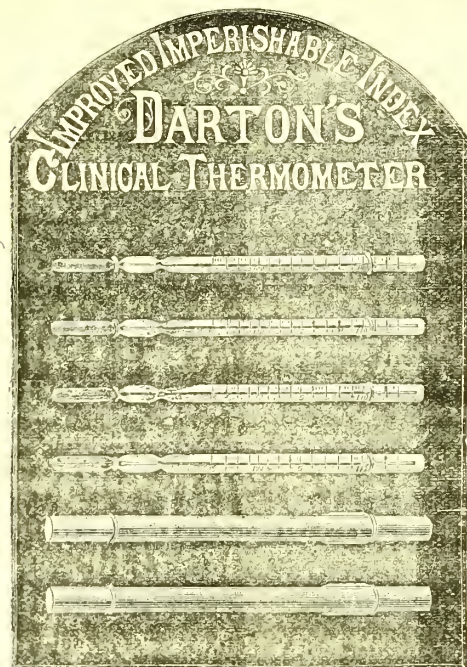
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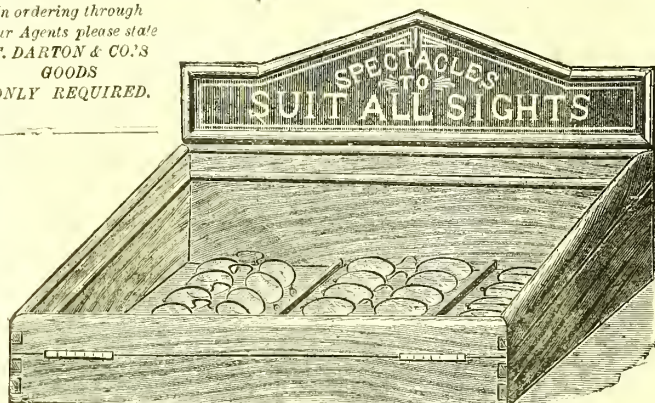
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, October 6, says:—"The book is cleverly compiled, and the proposal is one which is likely to be acceptable to a good many chemists."

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OCTOBER 1, 1888.

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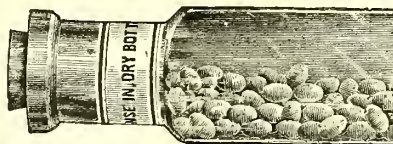
Dispensing Notes; The New Customs Tariff, N.Y.; Trade Notes; General Meeting of Chemists; Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne; Second Notice of Exhibits; Trade Marks; Marriages and Deaths, &c.

(Copies may be obtained at the London Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., 6d. each, or the journal will be supplied to extra-Australian subscribers at 5s. per annum.)

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These, in addition to new and original designs in Show Cards, which we are always prepared to furnish Chemists, carriage paid, we trust will increase the sales of this popular remedy.

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LONDON.]

DECEMBER 8.

[1888.]

The Sacrifice.

L'incroyable? * Strange to relate, we believe there is not now a single maker or vendor of beer or extract of malt who does not admit that barley is the grain of all grains for malting. So far so good. But be not deceived, there are some piquant questions to be asked. We put these questions to ourselves, the foregoing admission the while being borne in mind, and the fact that we manufacture the Kepler Extract of Malt from the best barley only.

Is Extract of Malt an albuminous food, suitable to take the place of beef-tea? No. Is it ever given solely because of its nitrogenous constituents? No. Is it these that give an Extract of Malt its prime worth as an invalid food? No. Is it the albuminous principles of a grain that determine its value for malting? No. Questions such as these bring home to the mind the important fact that the best Extract of Malt, like beer, is made from barley only, and for other and vastly better reasons than the albumen it contains. But some one may say, all this is a mistake; if you would make Kepler Malt from "barley, wheat, and oats," it would contain more albumen, and be more tissue-forming. So it is said!

PINNING AN ERROR.

Admitting for the moment that it is vegetable albumen we are after (though it is not), how much would be the gain? The gain would be $-x$, or in other words a *loss of under one per cent.* Here are the most favourable figures the advocates of the change can ask. They are from "Blyth on Foods."

"Substitution Mixture" of Wheat and Oats:

Nitrogenous matters in Oats	...	...	11.73
" " " Wheat	...	...	12.42
			24.15

Average Albumen in "Substitution Mixture" ... 12.075
(or under one per cent. less than barley contains.)

We have then the following astonishing table:—

ALBUMEN IN BARLEY AND "SUBSTITUTION MIXTURE"—NO GAIN.

ALBUMEN IN BARLEY	MIXTURE WHEAT & OATS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR BARLEY
12.1	12.0$\frac{3}{4}$

The foregoing emphatically shows how grievously we would be deceived were we to adulterate our

* It has been said that "Blyth's Foods" gives the quantity of nitrogenous substances in barley as 11.75. *It does not.* It gives 11.75 as the proportion in barley-meal, and 12.1 as that in barley, and 13.6 as in barley-malt.

Barley with other grains and expect to enrich the Malt!

If it appear quite beyond belief that any should advise the substitution of "wheat and oats" for whole or part of the barley in Kepler Extract of Malt, what shall be said when it is known that *the above takes no account of the loss in carbo-hydrates and diastase—a loss which is really enormous?*

FINDING THE LOSS.

The chief value of a good extract lies in the amount of carbo-hydrates and diastase present, and it may now be shown at what cost the above loss (net gain, mind!) in albumens would be obtained were "wheat and oats" substituted for Barley.

"Substitution Mixture" of Wheat and Oats:

Carbo-hydrates in Oats	...	...	...	55.43
" " " Wheat	...	...	...	67.89
				123.32

Average Carbo-hydrates in Substitution-Mixture, 61.66
(or $\frac{3}{4}$ of what Barley contains.)

We have now with the carbo-hydrates a more striking table even than before with the albumens.

CARBO-HYDRATES IN BARLEY, AND "SUBSTITUTION MIXTURE."

BARLEY	MIXTURE WHEAT & OATS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR BARLEY.
82.20	61.66

Barley, therefore, contains $\frac{1}{4}$ more carbo-hydrates than wheat and oats, and this extra amount has been known to be sacrificed in the supposition that there would be gain of say 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in albumens instead of an actual loss. This comes of trusting to rumours instead of experiment.

After submitting the foregoing, it may be asked—has it ever been demonstrated that one pound of "hash" composed of various inferior materials is equivalent in nutritive value to one pound of the finest beef?

VERDICT.

Every impartial verdict has been in favour of Kepler Extract of Malt. It is manufactured by ourselves in this country, and not imported in barrels or bought from other makers. Besides this, it is just exactly what it is claimed to be. From all sides comes the unanimous verdict—Kepler Extract of Malt is THE BEST.

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The Hobart Chemists' Association.

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South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA is included.

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THE IRISH PHARMACY BILL.—A compromise has been effected between the promoters and the opponents of the Bill, and is embodied in amendments set down to be moved by Sir James Corry and Mr. Sexton. The Bill as modified would perpetuate the grade of chemists and druggists, retain the title, and give them representation on the Council.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL occupied several hours on Wednesday in discussing the old question of going into committee on matters of interest. Mr. Evans brought forward a motion advocating fuller reporting, but no division was taken. The opinion of the majority seemed, however, to be that the processes of thought evolved in committees are too sacred to become the property of irresponsible journalists, who, it seems to be supposed, are always hungering for the "copy" thus unhappily wasted.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING."

We have disposed of the whole of the second edition of this work. A third is in course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery at the end of next week. In the supplement to last week's issue a full list was given of the wholesale houses who hold stock of the book, and supply it at the published price, 3s. 6d.

This book may be obtained in Australia from the office of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne, price 5s.

Our agent in New York, Mr. Harry V. Dakers, 45 Liberty Street, will supply "The Art of Dispensing" to American pharmacists at \$1.25 per copy, post free.

South African subscribers who are desirous of getting "The Art of Dispensing" with as little trouble as possible should order it through Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., East London and Port Elizabeth, and Messrs. Lennon & Tebb, of Cape Town, who hold stock, and send it with goods at 5s. per copy.

PHARMACY ACTS (GREAT BRITAIN) AMENDMENT BILL.—Sir Henry Roscoe has become convinced that there is no hope of getting this Bill through Parliament this session, and has therefore withdrawn it.

THE IRISH PHARMACY BILL.—On Thursday night the committee stage of this Bill was again postponed, without debate, for twenty-four hours.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, published monthly at our Melbourne office, can be supplied to subscribers outside Australasia at 5s. per annum, payable in advance, and commencing at any date. Chemists interested in the drug trade and the pharmaceutical affairs of the Australasian Colonies will find a full record of all events affecting their occupation in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. Single copies can be supplied at 6d. each. Application should be made by English or American subscribers to the office at 42 Cannon Street, London.

POST-CARD COMPETITION.—No. 12.

THE competition this month is for an estimate of the political preferences of chemists and druggists.

We ask subscribers and their employés to send us post-cards during the month of December, filled up as follows:—

- (1) The initials "C.," "G. L.," or "L. U.," to indicate personal preferences;
- (2) A percentage forecast of the final result (for example, C., 40; G. L., 40; L. U., 20; making the total 100); and
- (3) Name and address.

We ask competitors to "vote early," but they are only to vote once each. The cards will be submitted to a close scrutiny, to prevent any imposition by enthusiastic politicians on either side multiplying themselves. If we get 500, or less, replies, a guinea will be given for the nearest percentage guess. Another guinea will be given, in second and third prizes, if the replies number between 500 and 1,000; and a third guinea if we get over 1,000 answers. Cards must reach us not later than December 31.

Among the cards already received are some giving the forecast, but not answering the first question. These cards are necessarily lost, as they do not fulfil the conditions specified. If all were to follow that plan we should have no basis for an estimate.

Some competitors ask that their political opinions shall not be divulged. This request will certainly be regarded. The only names published will be those of persons to whom prizes are awarded, and only the forecast sent by these persons will be announced.

Metropolitan Reports.

THE GALEN HARMONIC SOCIETY held its second smoking concert at 38 Maddox Street, W., on Wednesday evening. Mr. T. C. W. Martin presided, and under his skilful guidance an excellent programme was satisfactorily gone through.

[[CARBOLIC ACID POISONING.—On Saturday morning Mary Agumber, aged 70, a married woman, of 102 Virginia Road, Bethnal Green, died in the London Hospital. She swallowed a quantity of carbolie acid on the previous night and died a few hours after being admitted to the hospital.

[BURGLARY AT MR. SPINK'S.—Two men, named Sullivan and Lynch, were committed for trial at the Westminster Police Court on December 1, on a charge of burglary. The evidence went to show that on the night of November 23 a burglary was committed at Mr. Spink's chemist's shop (which is also a post-office) at Marsham Street, Westminster. A hole had been made through the corrugated glass of the skylight over the warehouse, and 5*l.* to 6*l.* worth of stamps, 3*l.* in money, with some overcoats and boots, were taken. Lynch was charged with being concerned in another burglary, and was also charged with having shot at Constable Jenkins with intent to murder him. The arrest of Lynch by Constable McCormack was highly commended by the magistrate, and the charge-sheet was marked with a record of his vigilance, tact, and pluck.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The following are the lecture arrangements before Easter:—Professor Dewar, six lectures (adapted to a juvenile auditory) on "Clouds and Cloud-land"; Professor G. J. Romanes, twelve lectures, constituting the second part of a course, on "Before and After Darwin" ("The Evidences of Organic Evolution and the Theory of Natural Selection"); Professor J. W. Judd, four lectures on "The Metamorphoses of Minerals"; Dr. Sidney Martin, four lectures on the "Poisonous Action of Albuminoid Bodies, including those formed in Digestion"; Professor J. H. Middleton, four lectures on "Houses and their Decoration, from the Classical to the Mediæval Period"; Professor Ernst Hauer, four lectures on "The Characters of the Great Composers and the Characteristics of their Works" (with illustrations on the pianoforte); and eight lectures by the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh on "Experimental Optics" (polarisation, the wave theory). The Friday evening meetings will begin on January 25, when a discourse will be given by Professor G. H. Darwin. Succeeding discourses will probably be given by Professor W. C. McIntosh, Sir William Thomson, Professor A. W. Rücker, Mr. Harold Crichton Browne, Professor Oliver Lodge, Professor Archibald Geikie, the Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, and other gentlemen.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.—In the City of London Court on Monday, before Mr. H. Eardley Wilmot, sitting as Deputy-Judge for Mr. Commissioner Kerr, and a jury, an action was brought by Patrick Burke to recover 100*l.* damages for personal injuries he had sustained in consequence of the alleged negligence of the defendants, Messrs. Herring & Giles, isinglass manufacturers, of Great Tower Street, E.C. Mr. Lynden Bell was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. F. Dickens and Mr. George Kebbell for the defendants. The plaintiff, a boy of 16 years of age, was in the employment of the defendants, and was engaged at a machine where isinglass was in the course of preparation. On June 7 he was sitting on a barrel near some rollers over which the isinglass passed, and it was his duty to receive it. The barrel suddenly slipped, the plaintiff said in consequence of the slippery condition of the floor. As he was falling he thrust his arms and hands out in endeavouring to save himself, but he put the two first fingers of his right hand in between some cog-wheels close by, and they were crushed. He was removed to the hospital, and he had been an out-patient for five weeks. The defendants denied that the floor was slippery, and said the accident was occasioned entirely and absolutely from the plaintiff's own fault. They had taken the plaintiff back into their service, and had increased his wages. He had had his wages ever since he was able to work. The jury stopped the case, and found for the defendants. The Deputy-Judge expressed his sympathy with

the plaintiff, but said of course it did not follow because an accident occurred on the defendants' premises that they were liable. Judgment was entered for the defendants, and they were awarded costs.

FATHER AND SON.—In the City of London Court on Friday, November 30, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Fraser & Co. v. Moslin was again heard. The first report of the case appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on November 10, and then the matter was adjourned for further evidence. The action was brought by Messrs. Fraser & Co., wholesale chemists, &c., of 40 Houndsditch, E.C., to recover payment of 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for chemicals supplied to the defendant, Mr. J. Stephens Moslin, Bridge House Supply Stores, 1 London Road, Brentford. When the matter was last before the court the plaintiffs' traveller gave evidence of taking the order, and said he sold the chemicals under the representation made by the defendant that the shop was his own, whereas the defendant said the money was due from his father, whose manager he was. The learned Commissioner said the defendant's father must be made a co-defendant, and the defendant could plead his infancy, which he then set up. On the subsequent hearing Mr. Fenwick appeared for the defendant's father, who had been made a co-defendant in the meantime, and said the business was the son's, and not the father's. He produced letters from the plaintiffs, saying they would not have executed any orders had they known the business was not the son's. Unfortunately, the father and son had fallen out. The son did not now appear. The plaintiffs' traveller said under the defendant's father's bankruptcy, at a private meeting of the creditors, the trustee admitted their claim and offered them a dividend. The learned Commissioner said the plaintiffs must take judgment against the son. The father would get his costs against the son. Mr. Fenwick said they would never get the costs against the son. The learned Commissioner said he could not congratulate the defendant on having such a son. The plaintiffs' traveller: He has been very tricky all through. The learned Commissioner: Yes; there is a great deal of that rascality going on in the City of London. You have to deal with a man who has no regard for truth, which is a very common incident in the present day. Judgment was ultimately entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed against Mr. J. Stephens Moslin, and for the defendant's father, each having their costs allowed.

PRINCIPAL OR MANAGER?—In the City of London Court on Tuesday, before Mr. H. Eardley Wilmot, sitting as deputy judge for Mr. Commissioner Kerr, an action was brought by Messrs. Meggeson & Co., wholesale druggists, of 14 Miles Lane, E.C., who sought to recover the sum of 14*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for chemists' sundries supplied to the defendant, Mr. J. E. Wilson, chemist, of 50 Elgin Crescent, Kensington Park. Mr. F. Mote was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hepworth for the defendant. The sum of 2*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* was paid into court, leaving 11*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* in dispute. Mr. Arthur Shilcock, traveller in the employment of the plaintiffs, spoke to calling on the defendant in November, 1886, with reference to the account then due. He paid 5*l.* on account, and promised to remit the balance. In cross-examination, witness said at the time of that payment the defendant said he paid under protest. He complained that he should be asked to pay money for that which was not his debt; yet, at the same time, he promised to pay the balance. The traveller who took the order was dead. The entry in their books in every instance was in the name of Wilson, and no other name. Mr. Wilson, the defendant, in giving his version of the transaction, said in 1885 and 1886, when these goods were supplied, he was manager of the business where they were sent to at 25 Westbourne Terrace North. It was the business of a man named Frederick Tamlyn. He was paid 30*s.* per week, and he had his lodgings. In the course of the business he bought goods from wholesale houses and then sold them in the shop. The house was taken in the name of Mr. Tamlyn, who also paid the taxes—that was, Tamlyn paid them through him. The order was given whilst he was manager, and no credit was given him. During that time an execution was put into the house for rates, but it was withdrawn, and he paid nothing. Another execution was put in for rent, but he did not pay it. He produced the receipts of Mr. Tamlyn, the proprietor of the business, for the takings over the counter, which he paid him from time to time. He paid the 5*l.* to the

plaintiffs' traveller out of sympathy with the traveller to whom he gave the order. The traveller, Mr. Thompson, was very ill, suffering from cancer, and he told witness if the debt were not paid it would get him into serious difficulties, as he had not properly represented to the plaintiffs that he (the defendant) was not liable. It was of the greatest importance to him, the witness added, that he should keep the business together, so he paid the 5*l* and 2*l*. besides. Cross-examined: Subsequently he carried on the business himself as a dispensing chemist. He became possessed of the business in May, 1886. Just before that time the name over the door was changed to "Edward Wilson," but Mr. Tamlyn was then carrying on the business in his (defendant's) name. When applied to for payment he wrote and said he would call early in the following week. Mr. Hepworth said he had Mr. Percy Wells present to prove that the defendant was carrying on the business for Tamlyn. The Deputy-Judge (to plaintiffs' traveller): Whom do you look to for payment? Mr. Shilcock: To the defendant. His name is on our books. We never knew anything about Tamlyn at all. The Deputy-Judge said the question was whether all this was brought to the knowledge of the plaintiffs. Mr. Shilcock said it was not, and the defendant declared it was. The learned Deputy-Judge, in giving judgment, said it was perfectly clear to him that credit was given to the defendant Wilson, on his own showing, and now he wanted to repudiate the debt by setting up somebody else. He must find for the plaintiffs. Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiffs, and costs were allowed.

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

ACCRINGTON.

BASS'S BEER.—At the trial here this week, under the Merchandise Marks Act, of Peter Edward Roberts, for having "unlawfully and falsely applied to certain goods—to wit, three bottles of beer—a certain trade-mark the property of Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton (Limited)," Mr. C. O'Sullivan F.R.S., chemist to Messrs. Bass & Co., made some interesting statements. He had examined the bottled beer sold by Roberts; it was "raw, thin, dirty, and bitter," and not at all like Bass's ale. The specific gravity of the water before fermentation in Bass's pale ale was never less than 1.062. The original specific gravity in the sample was not greater than 1.0576. Bass's pale ale never contained less sulphuric anhydride as sulphates than 70 grains per imperial gallon. In this sample he only found 42.72 grains per gallon, and from these figures he was certain that the beer had not been brewed by Messrs. Bass & Co.

BATH.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—An inquest was held on November 30 respecting the death of Mrs. Eleanor Shead, who was found dead in a chair at her house, 46 New King Street, on the previous Wednesday evening. Her husband, a waiter at the White Lion Hotel, left her in the morning. She was in delicate health, and had suffered from sleeplessness. She complained of her head. When he returned in the evening he found her in a chair, quite dead. There was a glass on the table containing some carbolic acid, and it appeared that a quarter of a pint had been taken from it. The bottle of carbolic acid had been in the house for some years, and was used for sanitary purposes. It was not very often used, and had not been brought into requisition for several months. Questioned by the jury, the witness said his wife had been in the habit of taking porter. They generally had porter in patent-stopper bottles. There was just a possibility of her having mistaken it, but he should hardly think so, as the bottle of porter and the bottle containing the carbolic acid were kept in different cupboards. She had suffered from hysteria. The jury found that death was due to misadventure.

BECCLES.

THE CHEMIST AND THE DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.—At an inquest held here on November 29, respecting the death of Maria Frost, aged 9, it appeared that the child was taken ill with vomiting and sickness on the 15th ult., when a stomach powder was administered, and a poultice applied to the body to ease the pain complained of. On the 16th deceased's friends got some medicine from Mr. E. Watson, chemist, to stop the diarrhœa, and the child seemed much better afterwards; but she was very restless on the Monday night, and about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning she became much worse, and died before a doctor could be summoned. Dr. Metcalfe said he thought death was due to peritoneum effusion, following on peritonitis, and, if so, it was wrong to check the diarrhœa in the first instance. He thought this case should be a warning to people to call in a medical man in any case of illness. A person might as well take his watch to a blacksmith to be cleaned as his body to the druggist, who knew nothing about the treatment of disease. Mr. Coroner Chaston instructed the jury that Mr. Watson had infringed the law a little in prescribing, and had he seen the child or given further advice he might have thought fit to summon him to the court. But there was no evidence to show the medicine did the child any harm, and he presumed the jury would be content to return a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and let the matter close. Every care seemed to have been taken of the deceased by the people in whose charge she was; but it was an error of judgment in going to the chemist at all. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

BIRMINGHAM.

ANALYTICAL PUPILS appear to be in demand. A well-known firm are seeking such useful helps, and a metallurgical chemist has also need of one—with that which they bring with them, viz. a premium.

FERROCYANIDE.—It would appear that ferrocyanide of potash is difficult to obtain in Birmingham. One man has had much trouble, and, in fact, had to get an order and take a witness to ensure success. It should be observed that it is not so dangerous as to need such precautions.

MR. JAMES BROWN, druggist, 168 Hockley Hill, has had to publish in the local papers "an apology" for having sold pills as "Beecham's pills," not manufactured by Mr. Thomas Beecham, of St. Helens. He did not know he was doing wrong, but promises to do nothing of the kind in future.

MR. ONION, chemist, of Lodge Road, has sold the business which he bought from his mother, some ten years ago, to Dr. A. L. Smith, who has had a business at Harborne, and who came from High Street, Bordesley, where he had been some years. Mr. Onion has decided to fit up in good style a shop in Villa Road, Handsworth, which is to be called the Villa Cross Pharmacy.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the council of this association was held on Wednesday of last week, at the Mason College, under the presidency of Mr. G. E. Perry. There was a large attendance of members. Several subjects were discussed, and the following resolution was passed:—

That the best thanks of the association be tendered to the Mason College authorities for their kindness in allowing the association to hold their meetings at the College and for the privilege of placing their museum and library there, and that the sum of 3 guineas from the association be subscribed annually to the College.

The sub-committee appointed to make arrangements for holding the annual chemists' ball met at the Colonnade Hotel, New Street, on Monday evening. It was decided that the ball should take place on January 17, at the Edghaston Assembly Rooms, and not at the Town Hall as in previous years. The rooms are the most suitable in the provinces for dancing, having been built primarily for that purpose. It is proposed this year to have a slightly different arrangement as regards the payment for tickets, which it is hoped will satisfy those attending the ball. Double tickets, including supper, are to be issued at 14*s.* each, in addition to the ordinary tickets, which, as usual, will be ladies' 5*s.*, gentlemen's 5*s.* 6*d.*

DR. GEORGE R. YOUNG must be an acquisition to the Deritend district, where his card is being circulated. His fees, he says, are very moderate and reasonable, which is hardly what one would expect from a gentleman who can describe himself as follows:—B.A.O., M.D., M.S., R.U.I., L.P.S.I., physician, surgeon, and accoucheur (specially qualified in obstetrics by a high university degree). The University of Dublin, the Royal University of Ireland, the Queen's College, Belfast (gained six prizes and thirteen certificates of merit). Member of the British Medical Association, physician to the Birmingham Medical Aid Association, consulting physician to the Scottish Imperial Insurance Company. Late—the Royal Hospital medical staff, Belfast; lecturer on pharmacy, Belfast Medical School; attending physician, Droitwich Union Hospital; visiting physician, Stoke Dispensary.

CHELTENHAM.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE MR. WOODWARD, 431 High Street, Cheltenham, which has been closed since that gentleman's decease, has been purchased by Mr. T. J. Glover, from London.

A FIRE AVERTED.—On November 30, while an assistant in the employ of Mr. MacDonald, chemist, High Street, Cheltenham, was heating some turpentine over a gas-jet it caught fire. He threw the burning liquid on the floor, but by the timely assistance of Mr. Dalgleish, the representative of Messrs. Ford, Shapland & Co., label printers, London, who happened to be in the shop at the time, and who threw mat over the flames, a serious catastrophe was averted.

CHURCH.

SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.—At the Church (Lancashire) Police Court on November 29, John Thomas Butterworth, chemist and druggist, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle, was summoned for a breach of the Excise Act. A pint of methylated spirits was sold by the defendant without his having a licence to do so. He pleaded guilty. The liquid was sold in his absence, and he promised the magistrates that the offence should not occur again at his establishment. A fine of 20s., including costs, was imposed.

HULL.

POISONED BY BATTLE'S VERMIN-KILLER.—An inquest was held on November 30 respecting the death of John William Oliver, 42, a schoolmaster. The deceased had been ill of late, and had given way to drink. He was summoned to attend before the authorities on the previous Monday; and this seems to have affected his mind. On the previous Friday he bought a 3d. packet of Battle's vermin-killer from Mr. Kenny, chemist, Beverley Road, and bought two other packets on the Monday, one of which he said had been accidentally thrown on the fire. The sales were all duly registered. There was some evidence tending to show that deceased had taken the contents of one packet in the morning and had afterwards gone out, but this was not clear. The packet taken in the evening undoubtedly caused his death. A verdict to that effect was returned, the jury considering that deceased was not of sound mind.

LEEK.

ADULTERATED OLIVE OIL.—At the Police Court on November 28, Mr. W. R. Wright, chemist, 15 Sheep Market, Leek, was charged by Mr. J. W. Knight, inspector, that on October 17 he sold a shilling's worth of olive oil which was unlawfully adulterated. It was stated in defence that Mr. Wright had purchased the oil from a most respectable firm and ordered the very best stuff, for which he gave the very best price. The chairman said there was nothing against the character of Mr. Wright in that matter, but the public must be protected against adulteration, therefore they would fine him 1s. and costs (10s. 6d.).

LEICESTER.

WHOLESALE THEFTS.—George Reeves, a groom, was charged at the Townhall Police Court last week with stealing since September 1 last eleven boxes containing 800 cigars, 14 lbs. of arrowroot, 2 lbs. of essence of lemon, 14 lbs. of pepper, and 7 lbs. of cream of tartar, the property of Edward Henry Butler, wholesale druggist, 93 Humberstone Gate, his employer, value 9l. Prisoner was further charged with receiving the goods knowing them to have been stolen. George B. Scames, manager for prosecutor, proved that the goods at the police-station were the property of his employer. Other witnesses stated that prisoner had offered to sell them the cigars. Prisoner now pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Thomas Freeman Cries (18), apprentice, was then charged with stealing during the last six months 17 articles of drugs and bottles, 17 bottles of patent medicines, 19 brushes, 3 packets of dyes, 2 boxes of sweets, and a number of bottles and stoppers, the property of Mr. Butler. The whole of the articles had been found in prisoner's bedroom. He admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—At a soirée held on November 28 the prizes gained at the recent examinations were presented by the President, Mr. F. J. F. Richardson, F.C.S. There was a large attendance, including a number of ladies. On behalf of the students Mr. Edwards, hon. sec., expressed the gratitude of the young men to their president, Mr. Richardson, for all he had done in furthering the interests of the association, and introduced Miss F. M. Clarke, who, for the assistants and apprentices, presented a splendid bouquet to Miss Richardson, which courtesy was suitably acknowledged by the President. A capital exhibition of scientific apparatus, &c., was made. This was contributed to chiefly by Messrs. Richardson & Co., Mr. J. Young, and Mr. Pickering. The prize-takers were:—Chemistry: First prize, Mr. J. H. Shepherd; second, Mr. F. O. Beale. Botany: First prize, Mr. B. Lewitt; second, Mr. G. A. Weall. Pharmacy: First prize, Mr. J. H. Shepherd; second prize, Mr. A. Devereux. Materia Medica: First prize, Mr. F. O. Beale; second, Mr. J. H. Shepherd. Before distributing the prizes Mr. Richardson made some remarks urging the advantages of the association, both as an educational body and as enabling them to further and protect their interests as chemists. After the distribution of the prizes the thanks of the meeting were accorded by acclamation to Messrs. Burford, Rowe, Evans, and Shepherd, who had conducted the classes. The soirée was remarkably successful, the number in attendance exceeding 300.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the usual meeting held on Thursday, December 6, a paper was read on "Weather Science," by F. A. Brown.

THE POST-CARD COMPETITION.—An unexpected responsibility may rest upon you for the subject selected for your December competition, for a local chemist has promised to "eat his head" if the polling does not show a decided majority of Conservatives. The said chemist is a "G.L.," and bases his conclusions on what he terms the indifference of chemists to their own interests. The Pharmaceutical Society he considers a true type of fossilised Toryism.

SUICIDE OF A CORPORATION OFFICIAL BY CARBOLIC ACID.—Mr. Thomas Heaslip, who was in the employ of the Corporation as sanitary inspector, and resided at 71 Grey Rock Street, West Derby, died on Monday afternoon in West Derby Union Infirmary from the effects of carbolic-acid poisoning. The deceased man's wife called in a county police officer on Monday afternoon about two o'clock and informed him that her husband had just drunk some carbolic acid from a cup. The unfortunate man, who was in an insensible condition, was at once conveyed to the Infirmary, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of Dr. Davies, in about half an hour after admission he expired. The deceased was a well-known and widely respected officer. It is stated that he had had a disagreement with his wife, who said something to him which so distressed him that he swallowed the carbolic acid as already stated.

MANCHESTER.

THE GOOD DISPENSER REWARDED.—At their meeting on Nov. 30, the Salford Guardians, after due deliberation, decided "That the salary of Mr. R. O. Huddleston, dispenser at the Infirmary, be increased from 40% to 52% per annum, such increase to commence on the 25th December next." In justification of this resolution the guardians were informed that the careful way in which Mr. Huddleston did his work had resulted in a large saving to the union, and that "the dispensary and drug store are certainly in a better condition than they ever were before."

DISTILLED WATER IS THE BEST.—Mr. J. Carter Bell gave a lecture at the Salford Town Hall on Monday on "The Chemistry of the Breakfast Table," in the course of which he discussed the process of tea-making. He said he had prepared five samples of water, numbered them, and then sent them to Mr. Fryer (of Messrs. Binyons, Robinson & Co.). Mr. Fryer had been a tea-taster for forty years, and therefore one ought to look with a little respect on his judgment. No. 1 was a permanently hard water containing sulphate of lime; No. 2 was a temporarily hard water containing carbonate of lime; No. 3 was Manchester water; No. 4 was distilled water; No. 5 was Manchester water which had been boiled for ten hours. The report upon each water was thus:—1. It makes tea pale and insipid; both strength and flavour are equally deteriorated. 2. Very dark and full of sediment when boiled; the finer the tea the more the deterioration. 3. Draws dark liquor, but develops lower; better relatively than higher qualities. 4. Though paler liquor than 3 and 5, the infusion is much the best of the series, and uniformly good. 5. Though rather muddy, the strength is the best of the series, and the quality of each sample is *pro ratâ* with gradation of price. These experiments dispel the illusion that water should not boil for many hours; for in the case of a hard water containing carbonate of lime, it is a necessity to boil it well if one wishes to make good tea.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING."—This book formed the topic of discussion at a meeting of the Pharmacy Students' Association held on November 29, Mr. W. Elborne, president, in the chair. Mr. W. Gibbons gave a brief review of the work. Speaking extemporaneously from short notes, he expressed favourable views of the book, and said he considered it would be very useful for students and for those who had not much practice. For those who were preparing for the Minor, and had not seen much dispensing, he considered it would be invaluable, more especially on account of its being the only English work on this subject alone. He referred to several points with which he did not agree, but said he considered that varieties of opinion should be inserted in a work of this class, leaving common sense to select the best. At the same time he considered Mr. Ince's advice to "avoid using heat" when effecting a solution, without admitting exceptions, to be absurd. A dispenser should acquire sufficient knowledge of solubilities to be able to judge when heat might be used, and where a separation on cooling would occur. No practical dispenser would hesitate to use hot water where time would be gained and the ultimate result not affected. Reference was made to the question of checking, and the subject treated generally. In conclusion, Mr. Gibbons said that the "royal road" to correct and elegant dispensing was practice, common sense, and the use of only the best and purest drugs and their preparations, carefully made. Perhaps one of the greatest sources of bad results was the use of inferior ingredients. A short discussion followed. The Chairman said he had not yet carefully studied the work which Mr. Gibbons had brought under their notice, but from what he gathered he thought the plan of the book might have been improved as an educational work, by treating the various classes of preparations *seriatim*, and giving typical instances rather than by giving complex prescriptions and treating each individually. From what he had seen of the book, however, he was very pleased with it. Mr. W. Lane said he did not altogether agree with Mr. Gibbons's idea as to the scope and object of the book. He thought the intention of the compilers was that the book should be not so much a student's guide to dispensing as a book that would be of assistance to dispensers. A man who had experience in dispensing, and had plenty of dispensing

to do, hardly required to refer to a book such as that under review; but the majority of dispensers who had gone through the ordinary routine of education, and had then gone into business on their own account, had not sufficient practice to enable them to keep in mind information such as that which was contained in the book. He considered that the book would be most valuable to a man in an isolated position who was only getting, say, a dozen prescriptions per week. Mr. J. Redhead said he could not express an opinion on the book, as he had not yet had time to go through it; but he commented on Mr. Gibbons's observations with regard to checking and other matters. Mr. H. Wilson and Mr. W. Stokoe joined in the discussion, the latter remarking that he had sold a good many copies of the book under review, and he had not found anybody who thought it was not worth the money paid for it. The Chairman, in winding up the discussion, narrated his experience of checking, one of the points dealt with by Mr. Gibbons. A number of years ago, when he filled the office of dispenser, he had the whole of the dispensing of the establishment to do—about forty prescriptions a day. The first morning he set to work the principal came, and, lifting a bottle, said, "What have you got in this bottle?" He simply stared at him, and said he had dispensed the prescription. He knew that there was something of one thing and something of something else in the bottle, but he could not tell right off. To his horror the principal took the cork out of the bottle and emptied its contents down the sink. Well, he soon tumbled to the method of the establishment, and really it did very well. There was no difficulty in numbering the ingredients. The master took the prescription while the dispenser held the bottle and stated what was in it. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. C. Husband, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Gibbons.

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—The first "students' night" of the session will be held on December 12. Short demonstrations on "Pharmaceutical Testing" by Mr. G. A. Grierson, and on "What may be done in Chemistry with primitive apparatus, after Faraday," by Mr. J. Humphrey, have been promised.

LEAD-POISONING.—About six months since there was great excitement in the town over many cases of alleged lead-poisoning, and in consequence there was a large demand for filters. But this demand gradually decreased, and eventually died out altogether, not, as one would have thought, because the evil had been remedied, but because the Sheffielders had got tired of the scare. Lead-poisoning is at present as frequent as ever, and nothing has been done to set matters right.

WISBECH.

THE SALE OF ARSENIC.—On Wednesday of last week Mr. William Montague Baker, chemist, Cornhill, Wisbech, was summoned at the Wisbech Petty Sessions, charged by John Thomas Bettinson, farmer, Walsoken, under the provisions of the Act 13th and 14th Vict., chap. 13, sec. 2, with unlawfully selling 1 lb. weight of arsenic to one Edward Clark without the presence of a witness to whom the said Edward Clark was known and who was known to him, the defendant, on October 8. Mr. W. Mellows, Town Clerk of Peterborough, appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Carrick was for the defence. Mr. Bettinson is a farmer at Walsoken, and his case was that his servant (Clark) bought the arsenic from the defendant, no witness being present, and that some of it was given to Mr. Bettinson's horses, which were only saved by the skill of a veterinary surgeon who had to be called in.

Edward Clark, horsekeeper, stated: On or about October 8 I went to defendant's shop and saw him there. I did not know him at that time, nor did he know me. I said to him, "I want a pound of markery." He said, "Do you want it for wheat?" I said, "No, I want it for horses." The Clerk: "Did you want to poison them, or what?" Witness: No. I bought two other articles at the same time. Defendant served me with the pound of markery, which had a label upon it, but I could not read it, as I am not a scholar. There was another gentleman in the shop at the time I bought the articles; he was behind the counter, but nobody went in

the shop with me, or was present at the time I purchased the markery. I paid for the markery and some hellebore and white resin. Defendant asked me if I could write, and I said, "No." He then asked me for my master's name and where I lived, and I told him. He wrote something in a book, and I put my mark to it. He did not read over what he wrote in the book, but he pointed to a place under the writing, and told me to put my mark there, and I did so. I then left the shop, taking the markery, hellebore, and resin with me. I have since been to defendant's shop in company with Sergt. Aves, Mr. Bettinson, and Mr. Mackinder, veterinary surgeon. One of them asked defendant if he sold a pound of markery to me, but I don't know which it was. I used some of the markery for my master's horses, and Sergt. Aves has got the remainder.

Mr. Carrick remarked that the witness had been convicted of giving some arsenic to his master's horses.

Witness continued: Mr. Mackinder, the veterinary surgeon, of Peterborough, had the remainder of the markery. Cross-examined by Mr. Carrick: I have been seven years in Mr. Bettinson's service as horsekeeper, and during that time I have given horses several things on my own responsibility. My master gave me the money to buy the hellebore and resin, but not the markery. The Clerk: Do I understand you bought the arsenic to give to your master's horses? Witness: Yes. My master told me to get the hellebore for one old horse. On the day in question I had been delivering corn in the Old Market with a waggon and two horses, and stopped at defendant's shop as I was about to return home. The waggon has my master's name on the "near" side of it, and it would be easy for defendant to see it from his shop. He knew my master's name, and where he lived. The markery was ready packed in a 1-lb. parcel, and defendant got it from the other side of the counter. The markery was a sort of brownish colour. Mr. Carrick: Was it not of a bluish colour? Witness: Yes. The Clerk: It was not green, I suppose. (Laughter.) Witness: No. Defendant served me with the articles. He then wrote something in a book, but he did not tell me that I had bought the markery for agricultural purposes. He did not tell me that I was to be careful and not to give it to my master's horses. After I had received the articles I went home. When I went to the shop again, I was shown the book, and I said it was not my mark. By the Clerk: It was after the articles had been put on the counter that defendant wrote something in a book.

Sergeant Aves, of the Norfolk police, stated: I am stationed at Walsoken. On the 15th of October I went with Mr. Bettinson, the last witness, and Mr. Mackinder, to defendant's shop. I saw defendant, and asked him if he had sold a pound of arsenic to anyone within the last fortnight. He said, "No, only in larger quantities." I said, "Be kind enough to recollect yourself, as it is a serious case of horse-poisoning." I then asked him if he was in the habit of booking his sales, and he said "Yes." He then produced his sale-book, and after looking in it, he said, "Yes, I sold a pound on the 8th of October for veterinary purposes." I then called Clark into the shop, and Mr. Bettinson and Mr. Mackinder came in at the same time. I then said that he sold a pound of arsenic to Clark, who told him it was to give to horses, upon which defendant replied, "It's a lie; I sold it for dressing ulcers." Joseph Mackinder, veterinary surgeon, of Peterborough, was then sworn, and was proceeding to give evidence that he went to defendant's shop on the 18th Oct., when Mr. Carrick said there was no necessity for further evidence, as his client admitted the sale of the arsenic. Mr. Mellows: Oh, very well, then I won't go on.

Mr. Carrick then addressed the Bench on behalf of defendant. He said his client had been very careful ever since he took over the business from Mr. Baxter how he sold dangerous and noxious drugs, so as to comply with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. Certain provisions of that Act had been repealed by the Arsenic Act, which his client was not aware of, and he thought he was complying with the Pharmacy Act when he sold the arsenic to Clark. He also cautioned Clark to be careful and not give it to his master's horses, Clark replying, "I know that; I won't give it to them." Mr. Baker then entered the sale in the usual book, and after reading it over to Clark and explaining the purport of it to him, the latter put his mark to it. It was only after all that was done that the packet was handed to Clark, labelled "Arsenic—Poison." After doing what he

had, Mr. Baker though he had acted up to the strict letter of the law; he believed the man was sufficiently known to him by coming there with his master's waggon to justify him in selling the arsenic to him in the way he had done. Mr. Baker was sorry for the omission he had made in not having a witness there, but he had done it in ignorance of the strict requirements of the law in that respect, and it would be rather hard to punish him for what was really the fault of the man Clark. He (Mr. Carrick) submitted that this was not a case that called for the infliction of a penalty, and he hoped the magistrates would consider that it would be a sufficient warning to Mr. Baker and others in the trade if they allowed the proceedings to be withdrawn upon payment of costs. After the magistrates had considered the case, the Mayor said they had decided to inflict a penalty of 40s. and costs. The Clerk said it would be 47. 15s. 6d. altogether.

WITNEY.

A PHARMACEUTICAL "COACH."—At the Police Court on November 29, Tom Fenna Hodgkinson, who described himself as a pharmaceutical "coach" and M.A., was charged with stealing from the Witney Rectory, on November 27, an umbrella, value 10s., the property of the Rev. W. Newman. Prisoner having pleaded guilty was sentenced to twenty-eight days' hard labour. Mr. C. Geering, chemist, had had a visit from this pharmaceutical "coach" asking for relief, but had refused it.

IRELAND.

MODERN MIRACLE-WORKERS.—"Sequah" came, saw, and conquered the Irish people; but "Sequah," it is said, is to be eclipsed. It is recorded in the local papers that a young Catholic priest named Larkin has arrived in Londonderry, and is effecting extraordinary cures, which, he claims, are miraculous. He is now journeying through Donegal, but proposes soon to proceed southward, and is expected shortly in the capital.

A CHEMIST IN THE DIVORCE COURTS.—On Tuesday, in the Matrimonial Division, Dublin, before Judge Warren, sitting without a jury, Mr. John Mallen, a chemist, residing at 89 Upper Dorset Street, obtained a divorce from his wife. The statements of the lawyers went on until late in the evening, when Judge Warren granted a decree for divorce.

WHEN TO IMBIBE.—Scene: Pharmacy in rural district. Enter typical "son of toil" hurriedly. Peasant: "Och, dochter, is it pizen o'ive taken? Thry! Thry!" Chemist (smelling bottle): "Begor, Pat! it smells strongly of potheen." Pat: "Bedad, mebee it's meself brought yez the wrong cruiskeen." Gives it back. Then, pocketing the bottle, "Shure Father Burke sez oi mustn't take any spirits, barrin' what I get from the dochter, and amn't I doin' his bidden' entirely? Top iv the mornin' t'ye, dochter, an' thank ye kindly."

TRINITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.—The inaugural meeting of this association was held in Dublin on Thursday, November 30, at eight o'clock, in the rooms of the society, Dr. Emerson Reynolds in the chair. An interesting introductory lecture was delivered by the President, and a most entertaining conversazione held.

FEVER EPIDEMIC.—An alarming number of cases of typhoid have occurred in Dublin during the past few weeks, many of them fatal.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.—The commissioners for Rathmines, after many years of travail, have brought forth their mouse, in the way of a water supply. About 75 per cent. consists of hydrogen and oxygen, the remainder being peat, iron oxides, and various other substances. A chemist of my acquaintance received through his tap a few days ago a well-developed horse leech and some animalcules, presumably its offspring. If this continues the wail of "hard times" will soon cease to rise from pharmacies in the Rathmines district.

ALMANACS.—It is positively raining almanacs in Dublin at present. Everywhere you go you meet a man with an immense satchel containing them, and distributing them with no miser's hand. They are sent round chiefly by

Messrs. A. J. White (Limited) and Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., while local druggists are well represented.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR ASSISTANTS.—Some time ago the cry was, "What shall we do with our boys?" Now it is "What shall we do with our men?" I know fully twenty pharmacists in town "who have got no work to do"; many of them have come up to town from the country to take out the laboratory certificate required by the Pharmaceutical Society; the others are qualified, and most of them competent men, who can hear of nothing suitable.

THE SEAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—This unoffending article is creating very considerable interest among the craft. Messrs. Brucker and Allen, the President and ex-President of the Society, and Mr. Ferrall, the Registrar, together with the Society's lawyer, had, a few days ago, to take the seal down to Ballybay, county Monaghan, to seal some documents required by the counsel for the defence in a prosecution there, that they might be able to lodge an appeal from the decision of the magistrates to the court of the Queen's Bench. The representatives of the Society returned to Dublin much perturbed at the turn matters were taking. I myself do not see, in view of the fact that no particular seal is specified in the Act of 1875, why so much importance is attached to the matter by a large number of members of the Society.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

"SEQUAH" is here, and is apparently doing a good trade. He performs and sells twice daily in the Waverley Market, for the use of which for four weeks he is said to have given 400*l*. His Aberdeen testimonials are being published here along with a selection from other places. Massage and electricity seem to play an important, if not the chief, part in the public performances, and go far to account for the "cures" which he effects. An enterprising chemist in town has secured the agency for the "Prairie Flower" and "Indian Oil."

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—The third meeting of the eleventh session was held on November 28, Mr. George Coull, President, in the chair. The paper for the evening was one on "New Remedies," by A. Russell Bennet. The author gave chemical and therapeutic details concerning antifebrin, antipyrin, sulphonal, and phenacetin, sozoiodol, iodide of bismuth, and anthrarobin. The paper was illustrated by specimens of the preparations kindly lent by Messrs. Boa and Robertson & Co.

The next communication was a

REPORT ON COMMERCIAL TINCTURE AND LINIMENT OF IODINE, POTASH WATER, AND LIQUID AMMONIA.

By John Findlay.

Twelve samples of each were examined. Tincture of iodine showed generally satisfactory results, as may be seen from the following summary:—

	Density	Iodine	Iodide of Potassium
Theory requires	861	10.93 grs. per oz.	10.93 grs. per oz.
Highest found	883	23.65 "	16.42 "
Lowest "	853	8.14 "	5.31 "
Average	861.42	11.84 "	10.48 "

The sample containing 23.05 grains iodine in each ounce was evidently intended for the old Edinburgh Pharmacopœia tincture (27.43 grs. to 1 oz.), but differed from it in containing potassium iodide.

The liniment showed less satisfactory results:—

	Density	Iodine	Iodide of Potassium
Theory requires	948	54.62 grs. per oz.	21.87 grs. per oz.
Highest found	939	52.83 "	21.39 "
Lowest "	882	14.81 "	7.26 "
Average	919.42	40.67 "	16.97 "

One sample of tincture and three of liniment were found to have been made with methylated spirit, and consequently evolved a noxious irritating odour.

The liquid ammonia showed fairly good results. Apparently the samples had in most cases been made by diluting strong ammonia having a density of .880 instead of .959, as required

by the Pharmacopœia. In one instance, strong ammonia was supplied when liquor ammoniac was asked for. Of the potash-water samples three contained no potassium bicarbonate. Of the other nine, the highest contained 22.3 grains to the pint, and the lowest 2.4 grains. Chlorides and traces of lead were present in most samples, and apparently distilled water was not generally used. The reading of the papers was followed by a discussion, taken part in by Messrs. Boa, Bowie, Coull, Duncan, Hill, Lunan, and Merson; and on the motion of the chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the authors. The chairman intimated that the next meeting would take place on December 12, and the meeting then closed.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE has been the lion of Edinburgh this week. On Thursday he delivered a clinical lecture in the Edinburgh Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary, Cambridge Street. He also lectured the same evening to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on "Speech and Song," and addressed a meeting of students in the U. P. Synod Hall on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Students' Representative Union of Edinburgh University.

Trade Notes.

THE price of "Johnson's Analyst's Laboratory Companion" was named by us last week in error as 2*s*. 6*d*. It should have been given as 5*s*.

MESSRS. BARNETT & FOSTER, of Niagara Works, Eagle Wharf Road, London, N., have been awarded the gold medal at the Barcelona Exhibition for soda-water machinery.

MESSRS. MOORE & Co., of 125 Hound-ditch, are now endeavouring, through the trade, to extend the popularity of Dr. Moore's Cough Balsam, which has been in use locally for over twenty years.

MESSRS. R. W. GREEFF & Co inform us that they have been appointed sole consignees in this country for "Iodoformum bituminatum," a chemical compound of iodoform and tar, manufactured by Messrs. G. Helt & Co., Trossau. The "bituminate" is in the form of brown scales, in which the iodoform odour is quite imperceptible, a pleasant odour of tar taking its place. Like iodoform, it is used in powder form as an application for skin affections. Messrs. R. W. Greff & Co. also send us a sample of sulphonal Riedel, compressed into tablets weighing 1 gramme each. These they are prepared to supply in quantity.

THOSE in search of artistic and useful Christmas presents will be interested to learn of a sale of Japanese curios, which is to take place in the sale-rooms of Mr. Squire J. Pitt, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, on Thursday next. Mr. Pitt informs us that this is the twelfth sale of the kind, and that the collection has been formed by a gentleman well versed in all matters pertaining to Japanese art. The collection may be inspected any day next week up to and including Thursday, when those goods which have not been disposed of privately will be brought under the hammer.

VINEGAR-BREWING BY THE MICHAELIS PROCESS.—A new edition of the interesting little treatise on this subject has just been published by Mr. Paul Rothermel, of 105 Leadenhall Street, the agent in this country for the Michaelis process of vinegar-brewing. The book is written by himself and Mr. Henry Brown, F.I.C., &c., and contains numerous illustrations. It gives very clear and comprehensive instructions for the manufacture of vinegar by the process named, and, as most chemists already know, this process allows of the manufacture of moderate quantities at quite a small cost of installation. The process is already adopted to a fair extent in this country, and in the colonies, where vinegar has to be imported, or in all cases where carriage is an important item, and where a consumption or sale of 20 to 50 gallons per week can be expected, the adoption of the enterprise can hardly fail to be a success. A photograph of a plant set up by Mr. Firth, of Manningham, Yorkshire, is added to the book. (Price 7*s*. 6*d*.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A MEETING of the Council was held on Wednesday, the members on this occasion assembling in the new examination hall. Mr. Michael Carteighe, President, was in the chair, and all the other members were present, viz. Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bottle (Vice-President), Butt, Cross, Evans, Gostling, Greenish, Hampson, Hills, Martin, Newsholme, Nichol, Richardson, Robbins, Savage, Schacht, Southall, Symes, and Watt.

After the minutes had been read and confirmed,

MR. WATT RETURNED THANKS

for his election. He said that he considered it a high honour to be a member of the Council, and after paying a compliment to Mr. Baidon, his predecessor, remarked that he would do his best to fill his place. It was possible that in many things he might agree, and in others differ, from his colleagues, but whatever opinions he might form, and whatever he might say, it would all be done in the interests of pharmacy. (Hear, hear.)

ELECTION OF EXAMINERS.

The PRESIDENT next announced that the Council would consider in committee what should be done in regard to the election of examiners. Reporters accordingly withdrew, and on returning about twenty minutes later,

The PRESIDENT said that a ballot would be taken, and it would be open for any member to erase any name from the list of fourteen which would be handed round.

A ballot was accordingly taken, when it was found that the following fourteen gentlemen had been unanimously elected members of the board for England and Wales, and so it was declared:—

Blunt, Thomas P.	Greenish, T. Edward
Bowen, John W.	Ransom, F.
Cordier, Octavins	Saul, J. E.
Druce, G. Claridge	Symons, W. H.
Fletcher, John (Cheltenham)	Tanner, A. E.
Gale, Samuel	Taylor, G. S.
Gerrard, A. W.	Thresh, J. C.

The only change in the board is that Mr. Saul takes the place of Mr. J. B. Barnes, who retires on account of age. The new examiner has distinguished himself in pharmacy, first by securing the Pereira medal three years ago, and since then he has contributed a number of papers to pharmaceutical science. Mr. Saul has charge of the laboratories of Messrs. Savory & Moore in New Bond Street, and should make a good and kind examiner.

The PRESIDENT next announced that an official letter had been received from Mr. Hill, assistant secretary, stating that at a meeting of the executive the present members of the board for Scotland had been nominated for re-election. He was about to put the names of these gentlemen to the meeting, when Mr. Schacht reminded him that a vote ought to be taken. And so the President agreed, the ballot coming in later on, with the result that the following were unanimously re-elected:—

Clark, W. Inglis	Kinninmont, A.
Dott, D. B.	Maben, Thos.
Gibson, Adam	Nesbit, John
Gilmour, William	Stephenson, John B.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Both boards were by resolution thanked for their services during the year, the President remarking that this was a motion which was always passed unanimously, and with acclamation. Both north and south of the Tweed the members of the boards were doing valuable work in such a way that it won not only their admiration but the praise of experienced educationalists who happened to witness the examinations. A special resolution thanking Mr. J. B. Barnes for his services during eighteen years as an examiner was heartily responded to by the Council, the President saying that he was glad that, though Mr. Barnes was retiring on account of age, he was in good health, and he (the

President) trusted that the leisure which he would have would enable him to render further valuable service to pharmacy. (Hear, hear.)

EXAMINATIONS NEXT YEAR.

It was resolved that the Board of Examiners for England and Wales would meet next year in February, April, June, July, and October; and that the Board for Scotland would meet in January, April, July, and October. The President explained that it was proposed that in future the former board should not meet in December; that month was accordingly deleted, and it was expected that January would take its place.

THE LATE DR. HEADLAM GREENHOW.

The PRESIDENT, again rising, said that since the last meeting of the Council one of the honorary members of the Society had been called away. He referred to Dr. Headlam Greenhow, the Government visitor to the Society's examinations. Dr. Greenhow was in a sense an official of the Society, for his work on behalf of the Government brought him often in contact with them, and they had been in the habit of meeting him on various other occasions than the examinations. The Council had very early shown their appreciation of Dr. Greenhow's worth by electing him an honorary member of the Society; it would now be the most fitting thing for them to show their respect for his memory by allowing him (the speaker) to address a letter of condolence to the deceased gentleman's family. The Board of Examiners would no doubt also pass a resolution. He desired to express his great regret at the loss of so accomplished a physician, who was gifted with a large measure of common-sense, and was courteous and kind to all who came in contact with him. Dr. Greenhow had always a high appreciation of the work that the Society was doing, and while he regarded the Minor examination as the best test of the fitness of persons to practise as chemists and druggists, he had even a higher regard for the Major examination, which he thought should be made of such merit that it would qualify those who passed it to act as professional chemists [that is, analytical chemists]. After referring to Dr. Greenhow's tragic death at Charing Cross Station, the President spoke briefly of his reputation as a physician, and put the motion to the meeting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded. His remarks in doing so were indistinctly heard, but he was understood to say that all his relations with Dr. Greenhow had been of a most pleasant character.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Finance.—The report of the Finance Committee was read by the Secretary, but it contained nothing of importance. In reference to the Benevolent Fund accounts, however, the President said that the receipts contained a donation from a gentleman who was not a member of the Society, but who was a good friend to it—he referred to Mr. Charles Maw (hear, hear)—who by a donation of 40*l.* had made his total contribution to the fund 250*l.* (Hear, hear.)

Benevolent Fund.—The committee recommended one grant of 10*l.* and three of 5*l.* each. The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was gratifying that the list of applicants was this month shorter than usual. He was also pleased to notice from the papers which had been placed before the committee that a descendant of Mr. John Mackay was taking an active interest in a case which Mr. Mackay had himself befriended. One application had raised a question of principle. The applicant was in business, and what had to be considered was whether assistance to such persons would not bring contributors to the fund and the recipients into collision. After a remark on Mr. Martin's proposal, which had been referred to the committee for consideration, the Vice-President called special attention to the case of Frederick Herbert Lees, a boy of about nine years, who is an applicant for admission to the London Orphan Asylum at Watford. This boy, Mr. Bottle explained, was the son of a chemist and druggist who died in 1882, leaving a widow and five young children entirely unprovided for. There was now an opportunity of getting the boy into the school, and the case was supported by the Archdeacon of Bedford and other gentlemen of position.

He trusted that chemists who had votes would exercise their influence on this occasion on behalf of the boy Lees so as to secure his election. In reply to Mr. Hampson, Mr. Bottle stated that this was the second application.

Mr. MARTIN here explained that the "Mr. Martin" mentioned in the report was not himself, but Mr. T. C. W. Martin, a gentleman well known in London.

[We may state for the information of those who have votes for the London Orphan Asylum that proxies on behalf of the boy Lees may be sent to his mother, Mrs. Lees, West Street, Great Marlow, Bucks.]

Library, &c.—The report of this committee referred to the October reports of the librarian and curator. It was recommended to give Butler & Tanner the usual order for 1,600 copies of the Register and 900 copies of the Calendar.

THE COMMITTEE POLICY

next came up for discussion on a motion of which Mr. Gwilym Evans had given notice, and which was in the following terms:—

That members be at liberty to give reasons for and against on motions to go into committee, in like manner as on other motions, and that any standing order contrary thereto be rescinded or modified accordingly.

Mr. EVANS, rising, at the invitation of the President, to speak to this motion, was very indistinctly heard at the reporters' table. His first utterance, however, was clear and distinct, for it was an expression of pleasure that he was not assailed in rising by a counter-motion to take the discussion on his motion in committee. It was perfectly well known to all, he continued, that the Council did a great deal of work which was never reported; at the same time no work was done of which the Council had any cause to be ashamed. There existed, nevertheless, a growing disposition to consider matters in committee, and this he strongly objected to, because it was in the interests of the Society, in the interests of the chemists of the country, that the Council should conduct its business on the principle carried out in most parts of the country, namely, with perfect freedom of report. After what had happened last month he felt that the time had come when the Council must either follow more fully the general principle, or go back to the old custom of meeting in secret. Was there, he asked, so pressing a necessity for secret discussions? He thought not. The Council had excellent organisation for executive work. It had a committee for this thing and for that, whereat all the detail work was gone into; and surely they could have a meeting once a month at which they could meet for open discussions. From these the chemists of the country would see what the Council was doing in those questions which might affect them. He thought that there could not be the least doubt about the wisdom of letting the country know as much as possible about the policy of the Council, and he was convinced that it was a mistake to keep their proceedings secret. Mr. Evans proceeded to remark upon

LAST MONTH'S MANŒUVRE,

in closing Dr. Symes's lips regarding a motion of which he had given notice, and which had been publicly discussed in the interval. The motion to go into committee then had so greatly surprised him, and he was so utterly opposed to it, that he had left the room. He felt that something must be done to stop this sort of thing, hence his motion now. Another matter requiring careful consideration was the President's custom of going into committee without the slightest warning. This was done without any formal proposal, and the members seemed to have no option; in fact, he would be a courageous man who would oppose the President on such occasions, and anyone who did was considered to be antagonistic to the President. He saw no reason why that should be the case, and assured the Council that although he spoke thus plainly he had no feeling against the President. Mr. Evans then proceeded to comment upon the growing tendency of discussing in private matters which would better be discussed publicly; and following this was a passage which created some amusement, but which was heard indistinctly by those sitting behind Mr. Evans. He seemed to be comparing the President with some apostle, and the comparison apparently was funny. Then voting deliberately and by list, so that the votes might be properly

recorded, was referred to, and incidentally the objections to publicity were touched, the speaker admitting that many things might be said which would be better unsaid, and some things there were which were better not reported; but, proceeding to broader views, Mr. Evans contended that the original idea of the Society was purely democratic, and, as such, its members and the trade should be kept well informed of what was going on. As to this, he believed if some steps were not taken to stop secret discussions it would be a serious thing for the Society. In going up and down the country he heard what people were saying, and the tendency was against the Society. People said, "I will not subscribe," or "I don't take any interest in the Society." Now, he contended that by giving full publicity they would stop that, and should they get a Bill in which the whole trade was interested they might have some hope of uniting the trade of England, Scotland, and Wales by letting it be known what it was all about. Moreover, he submitted that every member of the Council had a right to his opinion, and he had a right to express it publicly. In conclusion, he complimented the President on his ability in the management of men, and again urged that his motion was in no respect meant to be discourteous to him. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. SYMES followed by seconding the motion, which, he said, he was pleased to see on the paper. It might require certain modifications, but on the whole it would meet most cases. There were occasions, such as the General Purposes Committee's report, on which no one challenged the wisdom of going into committee, and in that direction the motion might be modified. He had always felt the importance of the work of the Council being done as much as possible in public; and it struck him that at one time the reports were much fuller than they are now. Looking at the old official reports, he found that the divisions used to be given, with the names of the persons who voted this way or that, and he wondered why that good practice had been stopped. It showed the members of the Society how their representatives stood in regard to matters of interest. He had tried, when the reports were not so full as they might have been, to get outside reporters admitted. That was done, and the arrangement worked very well until the Council began to go into committee. This was done when a thing was not cut and dried; they went into committee to see what should be said. This happened last month when he was to move his motion regarding poisons regulations. Some members thought that to discuss this openly would hurt the Society, and so the motion to go into committee was proposed. This astonished him, and he was equally surprised that no discussion was allowed on the counter-motion. Was there a standing order to that effect?

The PRESIDENT said there was not; it was simply custom which had guided him in suppressing discussion on the counter-motion.

Dr. SYMES, continuing, contended that it was desirable to have the whole trade take an interest in the work of the Society, and they could not have this if secret discussions were to continue. Local secretaries in going about for subscriptions were asked, What is the Society doing? and he thought that the best way of replying to that would be to give reporters facilities for showing what is done. He also urged that it was not respectful to order the reporters to withdraw on certain occasions. They knew the reporters, and there would be no harm in trusting them more. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HAMPSON, after congratulating Mr. Evans on the able manner in which he presented the motion, said he was glad that he had the opportunity of protesting against the act of last meeting. Dr. Symes's resolution had a privilege attached to it, and it could not have been supposed that the counter-motion would have been made. It was unjust for two reasons: first, it was unconstitutional not to allow discussion on the motion to go into committee, there being no standing order to that effect; and, secondly, there was no reason why they should have gone into committee. The fact was there were some members who thought that it would be dangerous to the Society to discuss the motion.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Hampson was now referring to something which had passed, and asked him to speak generally.

Mr. HAMPSON replied that he was endeavouring to do so. The reason for not taking the motion in public, he said, was

a fear that some member might not express himself as he should do. He repudiated that idea, and maintained that if any member could not express himself in a proper manner he should be rejected at the proper time. But he believed that every member of the Council could express himself properly. (Hear, hear.) While hoping that the resolution would pass, he admitted that there were times when it might be desirable to go into committee, but that should be as seldom as possible, for the members of the trade were entitled to hear what was going on. It would be distinctly to the advantage of the trade and the Society if the right to open debate was no longer impugned.

AFTER A PAUSE,

Mr. HILLS rose with some hesitation as the first speaker against the motion. This he admitted in his opening sentences, and went straight to defend his position. He held that all the members were anxious to inform the Society as much as they could regarding what was going on, but they must not forget that there were certain duties to be done before they could satisfy the trade generally. They had their duties to the members of the Society and to the public, and these in a great measure influenced open discussion. There were things, he held, which it would be unwise to discuss openly, and because they took those in committee it did not follow that they did not have the welfare of the Society at heart—the reverse was the case. He opposed the resolution on other grounds, more especially the difficulty into which it would lead the President, for if it passed it would be very hard for their chairman to direct discussion in proper channels, and so it would task his watchfulness to the uttermost. Moreover, it would tend to waste time, and it should not be forgotten that it was not their object to provide subjects for discussion, but to do certain work in a most expeditious and thorough manner. (Applause.)

Mr. SCHACHT confessed that he was at a loss to find that Mr. Evans and his friends had any real grievances. It was the desire of all to make the proceedings as public as possible. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that the President, who had the control of these matters very much in his hands, was of the same way of thinking—(hear, hear)—but he felt that if he (Mr. Schacht) had had his way last month this motion would not have been brought forward that day. Referring to last month's proceedings, he said that some of the members had felt that it would be better not to discuss the motion in public lest a wrong impression should be left on the minds of some of the members of the Society, and it was surely reasonable for the Council to determine what should be made public or not. The Council was perfectly justified in doing what it had done, and it was not unconstitutional. There was no necessity for Dr. Symes giving a month's notice of his motion, two days would have done as well, and the subject was not one which should have been made public.

Dr. SYMES here called for the chairman's ruling on the subject of Mr. Schacht's remarks. If Mr. Hampson could not speak on these matters, why should Mr. Schacht? He was not an authority on procedure.

The PRESIDENT ruled that Mr. Schacht was speaking generally, and was only arguing that it was in the right of the Council to go into committee at any time.

Mr. SCHACHT then resumed. He had no wish, he said, to hurt Dr. Symes's feelings, and put it to the Council that it had the right at any time to determine whether they should go into committee, so that on questions such as Dr. Symes's proposal the members might have the opportunity of sounding their fellow-councillors. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WATT said that it was not his intention to give a silent vote for the motion, and he thought that it was due to the President to say that his vote was not meant as want of confidence in his conduct as chairman. (Hear, hear.) He complimented Mr. Evans on his sensible speech, and, as to the motion, confessed that he saw nothing in it to which the Society could take objection. Every member had a right to express his opinion, and to say why the Council should or should not go into committee. He took it that Mr. Evans's motion was intended to give such opportunity. As to the main question of secret discussions, he might say that in the North, in the council to which he belonged, they always endeavoured to get daylight on their discussions, and to make them perfectly open. There was no doubt, he believed,

that there was a general opinion that too much of the Council's work was done in committee, and he felt that more interest would be taken in their proceedings if that was not so. He could tell the Council that their friends in the North had a feeling that they were not sufficiently acquainted with what was going on. (Hear, hear.) He was glad that there was no standing order in regard to this matter; and it would be wise, he thought, if the President would take the opinion of the Council regarding going into committee, and not take it upon himself to put up the flag.

Mr. RICHARDSON protested that this remark was uncalled for. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WATT hoped he would be pardoned if he was wrong, but that was his first day at the Council, and he had seen the thing done twice, and on one of the occasions the reporters had to withdraw. He was quite of the opinion that the Council should reserve the right of going into committee in proper form, and again explained that his remarks and support of the motion were not meant as a censure on the President.

AN ABLE DEFENCE

of the majority was next contributed by Mr. Allen, and before he came to the main question he replied to Mr. Watt's criticism of the President's conduct in putting up the flag. That, he said, was often done with the full consent of the members; it was a perfectly understood proceeding, and it would be a difficult thing to get through the work in two or three hours if it were not done. He was one of those who had last month voted for going into committee, and he had not done that on the follow-my-leader principle. In fact, he strongly protested against the idea that the President led those who voted for going into committee. The President was a man of strong character, continued Mr. Allen, a man who was able to influence others; but, he was glad to say, during the whole time that he had been on the Council the President had never attempted to influence him. (Hear, hear.) What, he asked, was the hardship which was complained of? Mr. Evans had failed to show that there was any; it was only on rare occasions that it was necessary to vote for or against publicity, and he contended that it was the duty of the minority in either case to be loyal and go in with the majority. (Hear, hear.) They had often to consider questions in regard to personal matters, public departments, and pecuniary matters, which they should retain the right of taking in committee. The Council was not like a vestry or town council, composed of members all living in the same locality. Some of them came from a distance, and they were sent there to do business, not to talk simply. He failed to see that, unless by a few interested parties, the Council was charged with neglect of business, and in conclusion he contended that committee discussions were advantageous, as Mr. Schacht put it, for sounding the members. (Applause.)

Mr. HAMPSON wished, before matters went further, to ask Mr. Allen what he meant by "a few interested parties" and "want of loyalty of the minority."

The PRESIDENT ruled that Mr. Allen should not reply.

Mr. ATKINS was the next speaker, and after a few sentences in compliment of Mr. Evans and Mr. Watt, he said he was not able to support the motion. It had always been his endeavour since he had had a seat at the table to give facilities for reporting as full as possible, and, as far as possible, not to interfere with the convenience of the reporters by asking them to retire. But that was a question of expediency, and each case had to be decided on its merits. The reason why he did not desire to see certain things reported was not on account of himself, or a fear that he might say things which would afterwards be regretted. That was not his object in voting for secrecy. They frequently came to the table without definite views on subjects brought forward, but by a few minutes' private discussion they came to form their opinions, and voted accordingly. (Hear, hear.) What their constituents had a right to know was the result, and how the members voted. He would never be ashamed of that. (Hear, hear.) Last time he was one of the minority of four who voted against going into committee; but whilst he thought the members of the Society had the right to know the arguments for and against the motion, they had no right to know the process of thought by which the arguments were evolved. (Applause.) He con-

tended that he had often been benefited by the Council going into committee; but, apart from that, there was the question of privilege. The Council dealt with matters which were perfectly confidential—those could not be discussed openly; and sometimes questions were raised upon which it was doubtful if it would be legal to express their opinion publicly. He cited an incident of the kind which had occurred in the Salisbury Town Council, which led to trouble, and claimed, so far as he was concerned, the right to go into committee.

A NEW REASON: INCORRECT REPORTING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT was against the motion. He said that he could not agree to it out of respect to the chairman, who ought to be protected, as he had a great deal of work to do for the Society, and ought to have the duties of the chair made as light as possible for him. It had been the custom of the Council during the thirty years he had been a member of it to go into committee on personal matters, as well as on those which it was obviously undesirable to discuss publicly, and he did not know that there was any real objection to that. Moreover, they were open to be incorrectly reported. (Oh!) He submitted that there was incorrect reporting, and that it had been reported that he had not voted at the last meeting, whereas he had. The reporters seemed anxious to record the voting, and had done so without seeing properly what was done. [Dr. Symes remarked that that was owing to the haste with which members voted.] Continuing, the Vice-President said that he was of opinion that it was not desirable to have Dr. Symes's motion publicly discussed. He was opposed to it, and was proceeding to discuss the question when the President ruled that he was out of order.

Mr. CROSS said that at the close of the last century—(laughter)—a distinguished political prisoner had said on the scaffold, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" (Continued laughter.) This motion [which he read] was submitted in the cause of liberty, of free discussion! He pointed out that since he came on the Council the standing orders had been before him, and it was evident that there was nothing in them which required the reference in the motion, and he questioned if it could properly be passed. While he was desirous of having the discussions as open as possible, he felt that Mr. Evans's motion opened the way for needless discussion and waste of time, so he would vote against it.

Mr. RICHARDSON was the next speaker, and he also threw in his lot with the rapidly increasing majority. When he came on the Council, he said, he went in for publicity, and at one time felt that the reporting was not properly done; but after ten years' experience he was convinced that it was quite sufficient. The Council was not like the House of Commons, it was an executive committee, called there to do work, not to provide matter for the reporters to take down. If they were always to have oratory from Wales and Liverpool—(laughter)—they would not get on with their work, and as business men this was what they should do; otherwise the Society would find it difficult to get men to go on the Council at all. (Hear, hear.) He called attention to the legislative deadlock in the House of Commons, which he attributed to verbosity. Were they anxious to have the same thing there? (Laughter.) After quoting the Bishop of Peterborough in support of his arguments, Mr. Richardson alleged that it was the desire of journalists to get copy, and it was in their interests that Mr. Evans had brought forward his motion. (Oh! oh!)

Mr. Evans emphatically denied this statement.

Then Mr. Richardson referred to the Sackville case as supporting his statement, and concluded by stating that he had had something to do with the interests of journalism, and of course knew all about it.

Mr. GOSTLING followed, endorsing at the outset Mr. Schacht's sentiments. He was clearly of opinion that it ought to be the right of the majority to say whether a thing should be taken in committee or not. Whatever might be the reason of Mr. Evans's motion, he wished to state that the President was always most careful in ascertaining the opinion of the members on any unusual point. It would be difficult, as Mr. Evans proposed, to discuss a motion for going into committee without entering into the merits of the question. As to the reporters withdrawing, he put it to the meeting what would have been the effect if the

reporters had been present during the discussion regarding the election of examiners? It would have been most discourteous, most unkind to the persons whose merits were discussed. (Hear, hear.) He stood up for fair and open discussion, and for placing the general result of all their doings before the members of the Society, who had everything laid before them at the annual meeting, and could then take action if they desired.

Mr. BUTT called attention to the fact that all agreed with the necessity of sometimes going into committee, but there was no speaking to the motion, which was to the effect that the members should have the option of discussing every motion to go into committee. He objected to that.

Mr. ROBBINS followed on the same lines, and stated that this same question had often been discussed before. It was not desirable to discuss the reasons for going into committee.

Mr. MARTIN said it was interesting to see from whom the complaints regarding going into committee came, viz. from irrepressible journalists and from the small army of correspondents who wrote under a *nom de plume*. There was no complaint from the members of the Society. He did not suppose that there was any diffidence on the part of the Council to be reported: it seemed a trait of the Englishman to be reported. From Mr. Gladstone in politics downwards, from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the last convert of the Salvation Army, all seemed to have the desire. He contended that every one at that Council table who held up his hand laid himself open to misrepresentation by those whose business it was to misrepresent. (Oh!) From a business point of view he held it to be to the interests of the Society to go into committee when it was desirable. As to the statement that the interests of pharmacy were damaged by secrecy, he appealed to those who considered themselves the educators of the craft to notice the fact that the Society exists, and to put it before the outsiders that it was their duty to come in and aid its progress. They could not do it by remaining outside. Finally he contended that it was the Council's duty to do executive business, not to make speeches.

Mr. SOUTHALL was understood to say that he did not like to support the motion, but if some understanding were come to in the matter it would save lots of time in future years. The lack of interest in the Council's proceedings he attributed to the official reports being long and dry. (Laughter.)

Mr. NICHOL in a maiden speech supported the motion for the opposite reason to Mr. Southall's. He would like to have the discussions shorter. [This, Mr. Southall explained, was also his object.] He felt that if some members knew that they would be fully reported they would have less to say, and he hoped that the speeches would be sometimes more condensed. He upheld the fairness of the President in his conduct in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION

was then given in a forcible speech of some length. Defence of himself was his first topic. He reminded the Council that he was their chairman, and, as such, frequently was called upon to submit motions and the like which he might not approve of. He explained to Mr. Watt the custom in regard to putting up the flag. Every month there were certain reports taken *in camera* solely to facilitate business, but it was open to any member to challenge the proceedings and by the same process that they went into committee they could go out. Turning to the motion, he remarked that he did not like rules—they hindered business rather than helped it. He had a word to say in regard to the regulations for reporting, which, he explained, were given in some resolutions passed by the Council about seven years ago, and these, he maintained, had always been faithfully acted up to by him. He considered that it was impracticable to discuss a motion to go into committee; it was quite illogical, and the only course whereby the chairman could get the sense of the Council without friction and irritation was to put the motion to vote at once. But if he found any case where discussion was advisable he would have it. It was impossible to carry out Mr. Evans's proposal. He contended that his action last month was not arbitrary; he had followed the custom of the Council as observed under himself and his predecessors. Then as to reporters withdrawing, he would remind them that in the

House of Commons there is a rule under which strangers, and reporters as strangers, had to withdraw when any member called attention to their presence, and that rule had been acted upon. After some playful references to the sort of popularity which is gained by speech-making, the President touched upon the effects of reports on the trade, arguing that only those speeches would please grumblers which promised them everything they wanted, and he warmly maintained that even the members who were opposed to the motion were anxious to do their best for their calling. (Hear, hear.) Feeling this, they knew that their object would often be frustrated if they did not go into committee. It was best to consider many personal matters, Government matters, and prosecutions under the Pharmacy Act *in camera*; but if Mr. Evans or any other member was desirous of having publicity for any point, they could express themselves to that effect. He often raised the flag in the course of public proceedings, because in his position he was better placed for getting information than the members generally were, and so he could often give information which placed a different complexion on matters, and so saved discussion, and therefore time. (Hear, hear.) There was no objection to that surely. Mr. Evans was of opinion that certain matters should be discussed in open Council. Well, if he were on the Council for twenty years he would arrive at the same opinion as he (the speaker) had done. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn now that it had been fairly discussed. There was nothing to be gained by taking it to the vote. He, for one, would vote against it. It was not his practice to vote: he sometimes really forgot, but on most occasions he did not vote because he thought it was better for the chairman of a meeting not to vote. As to Dr. Symes's suggestion regarding the withdrawal of reporters, he would only say that many matters were discussed in committee which it would be unfortunate for reporters themselves to hear, and it was for their own protection that he asked them to withdraw. He again urged that the motion should be withdrawn, and called for

MR. EVANS'S REPLY.

Mr. EVANS said that the majority for going into committee was so hopeless that that might be the best course, but there were other objects to be served; it was the principle of open discussion, such as existed in all institutions from the House of Commons downwards, that he advocated.

The PRESIDENT here remarked that in parliamentary committees on private questions reporters were frequently asked to withdraw, and he had seen the same thing done in the House of Commons.

Mr. EVANS did not object to the Council going into committee on personal matters, but they should not do so on all occasions; and if he succeeded in getting the Council to do less of that than they have been doing lately his action that day would have done something. He hoped the time would come when they should have free printing and free reporting of all their proceedings. After referring to the desirability of voting deliberately by list, and not by a hasty show of hands, Mr. Evans said that he would allow reporters to remain in the room on all occasions; but this and other matters were secondary to the real intention of his motion, which was, should their proceedings not be more fully reported than they were?

The President and others said that this was not the question.

Mr. EVANS, knowing what was in his own mind, thought it was, and proceeded to say that he was glad to hear that the new Scotch representative was sound in the faith.

Mr. MARTIN disagreed with this expression. They were not representatives of this or that place—he was not the member for Newcastle, but of the members generally.

Mr. EVANS was surprised. They all round the table spoke of him as the member for Wales—(laughter)—and what harm was there in saying that Mr. Watt was the member for Scotland? They knew what he meant. The President, he was glad to hear, had taken his remarks in good part. Next touching on Mr. Atkins's remarks regarding taking the opinion of his fellow-members, the speaker said he agreed with that so far, but not altogether. The members had ample notice—at least three days—of what was coming on, and if in that time anyone was unable in his own mind to form an opinion, and to express it in a proper manner when

he came to the table, all he would say was that that person ought not to hold the responsible position. As to other matters which came upon them suddenly, and in which it might not be expected that they should deliberate off-hand, he would say such matters ought to be adjourned. (Hear, hear.)

A SECRET VOTE DEMANDED.

After the President had replied to a question by Mr. Martin regarding procedure, Mr. Hampson essayed to speak amidst cries of "Vote," and momentarily gave up the attempt, but ultimately he managed to squeeze in the remark that he thought it unnecessary to go to a division; but Mr. Watt said that Mr. Evans was not entitled to withdraw. The President, therefore, called for a show of hands in support of the motion, and, strange to say, Mr. Butt's was one of them; it transpired, however, that this was merely to draw the President's attention. There had been a few feeble cries for a ballot, and Mr. Butt gave more deliberate expression to these by demanding a ballot under section VI, clause 2, of the by-laws. To this the President said he had no alternative; the voting must be by ballot. Mr. Atkins hoped they would not go to a division. He sat close to Mr. Evans, and he heard that he was prepared to withdraw. Mr. Watt said he could not stand in the way if the proposer and seconder agreed to withdraw, and the President capped the whole matter by saying nothing was to be gained by a vote, as it would be by ballot. Mr. Evans accordingly withdrew the motion amidst hearty acclamation.

A PRELIMINARY GRIEVANCE.

Dr. SYMES mentioned that at the last Preliminary examination in Liverpool one of the candidates, son of Mr. Barton, had presented himself so ill with a bilious attack that he had taken upon himself the responsibility of asking him to withdraw, supposing that thereby he would be enabled to present himself again on payment of the modified fee of 1s. When the candidate wrote to the secretary, the latter replied that as the year within which the fee paid for the original examination had expired, the full fee would have to be paid when the candidate again presented himself. Dr. Symes interpreted the by-law differently from the secretary, and thought that the candidate having presented himself within the year, but was prevented by illness from being examined, the 1s fee ought to be accepted.

The PRESIDENT, replying, said that the secretary was right. His interpretation was the solicitor's. The intention of the by-law—and he had helped in forming it—was to shut the door sharply at the end of the year, irrespective of illness or other cause. There were many such cases, and that was the answer in all. It seemed hard, but it was right.

Dr. SYMES said that having made his explanation he had no more to say.

The General Purposes Committee's report was then taken *in camera*, and this concluded the proceedings.

ELECTION OF ANNUITANTS.

A MEETING of the members of the Society was held on Thursday to elect three annuitants. The poll closed at 2 o'clock, and scrutineers having been appointed, the voting-papers were examined and recorded, with the following result:—

Jones, Augusta (60) ..	5,077	Munbray, Henry G. (67) ..	3,039
Chapman, Richard J. (75)	3,843	Spendelow, Mary E. (58) ..	2,895
Stevens, Elizabeth J. (77)	3,730	Brown, Eliza (58) ..	1,120
Edwards, Hannah C. (60) ..	3,302		

The result having been announced, the Chairman declared the first three to be duly elected. This was the second application by Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Spendelow has also been a candidate before. A vote of thanks having been accorded to the scrutineers, the meeting adjourned.

To glue leather or linoleum to iron, the iron is painted with white-lead and lampblack. When this coat is dry it is covered with cement made by dissolving the best glue (softened) in vinegar and adding about one-third of turpentine. The cement must be applied warm—so says a contemporary.

THE PHARMACY ACT (IRELAND) AMENDMENT BILL. A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

ON Monday, November 26, a special meeting of the Council, convened by the President, was held for the purpose of "considering communications from Messrs. Clay and Close relative to the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, and of deciding on the future conduct of that measure."

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. J. E. Brunker, M.A. The other members of the Council present were the vice-president (Mr. Draper), Mr. Hodgson (treasurer), Dr. Pring, Messrs. Allen, Beggs, Grindley, Charles Evans, Wells, McCormack, Minchin, Doran, Professor Tichborne, Simpson, Hayes, and Dr. Montgomery.

The PRESIDENT said he had to thank the members for having responded so numerously to his invitation, as their votes that day would mark a turning-point in the history of the Society. He had had a voluminous correspondence with Messrs. Clay and Close, of which, however, it was only necessary to give them the heads. On November 10 Mr. Close wrote saying that he had seen Mr. Madden, the Solicitor-General [for Ireland], who had expressed grave doubts as to whether the Bill could be taken in the present session. On the 12th Mr. Close wrote saying that it might be well, if possible, to arrange that the Bill should be taken next session rather than run the risk of having to begin again *ab initio*. He (the President) wired to Mr. Clay to make such an arrangement if he should find it advisable to do so. Mr. Close, however, found that it would not be advisable to do so, and that it would be better to try to get the Bill through if possible in the present session. On the 15th Mr. Clay wrote to say that the opposition to the Bill was very strong, and suggested that there should be a meeting of the supporters and the opponents of the Bill. To that he (the President) replied, suggesting, on his own responsibility, that there should be a postponement for a fortnight, provided it did not spoil the chance of a further postponement to next session, should that be deemed desirable. In reply, he got a letter on the 19th saying that without some agreement being come to between the parties there would be no chance of the Bill passing this session. On receipt of that letter he made up his mind to call the present meeting; and he wrote stating certain amendments, which he said he would ask the Council to accept. Anyone who had followed the course of the fight in this matter would give him credit, at all events, for having loyally stood by the majority of the Council in trying to carry out their views. (Hear, hear.) Others who agreed with him had also sunk their own opinions, so that he did not claim any special credit in the matter. However, he was now prepared to bow to the inevitable, and to ask them to do the same. It was perfectly evident, from the opposition which had lately sprung up, that they could not carry their Bill unless they gave way in one or two important particulars. On the 20th he wrote forwarding the amendments, which he was now about to submit to the meeting, with a request that they should be laid before Sir James Corry as the basis of an agreement suggested by himself, not pledging the Council to the acceptance of them; and he received a reply stating that Sir James Haslett would be in London on the following Tuesday, and asking if he (the President) could make it convenient to leave for London on that (Monday) night. Now as to the amendments which he would ask the Council to accept. The two points which he conceived should be the basis of any agreement were the perpetuation of the grade of druggists and the elimination from the Bill of the objectionable 13th clause. The perpetuation of the grade of druggists would be accomplished by altering clause 6, so as to make it read as follows:—"Every person who has practised as chemist and druggist, or chemist or druggist, on his own account in Ireland, and styling himself as such, between the 11th day of August, 1875, and the passing of this Act, and every person who has been an assistant or apprentice who has duly completed a term of service as such of not less than four years under a person who shall have become a registered druggist under this section, or who shall have been registered under the preceding section, shall

be entitled to be registered as a druggist under this Act on complying with the following provisions," &c.

The practical effect of these amendments would be that any person who had gone into business as a chemist or druggist since the Act of 1875 could be registered on complying with those conditions. The registration of chemists or druggists actually in business was confined to those who had gone into business between 1875 and the passing of the proposed Bill into law; but for the future, as well as in the past, under the section as proposed to be amended, all persons who should have served a four years' apprenticeship to a person who was a registered druggist would be entitled to be registered on the same terms as were prescribed for druggists in business during the period he had mentioned. He thought it would be advisable to have a new schedule for the amended section, and a provision that a declaration should be made by the master of the apprentice seeking to be registered.

MR. PRING: In case of the death of a master?

The PRESIDENT: That case can be provided for in the same way as in existing regulations, that when an event of that kind occurs, the apprentice may be handed over to another master, and the periods he had served under each combined. At present the Bill only provides for a declaration from the apprentice that he has served four years; but I think there should be a confirmatory declaration from the master. I wish now to take the sense of the Council as to whether this very large surrender is to be made. I am disinclined to say much on the subject, for you know what my opinion about it is. The last time a vote of the Council was taken on it was in March, 1884, and on that occasion a majority were opposed to perpetuating the grade of druggists.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: What was the majority?

The PRESIDENT: It is not recorded.

MR. WELLS: One voted in favour of perpetuation.

The PRESIDENT said it was perhaps just as well not to go into that. He thought that the acceptance by the Council now of the amendments proposed would probably beat down all opposition to the Bill, and if it should be passed the Society would be placed in a very favourable position.

MR. PRING: I had a long interview with Sir James Haslett on Saturday, and he said it was a *sine quâ non* with those whom he represented that they should have the two grades—that they would not accept any compromise otherwise. He is also anxious that the title should be "chemist and druggist" instead of "druggist."

The PRESIDENT: We will deal with that afterwards.

MR. SIMPSON: There will be really very little difference between them, for all after a certain date will have to come up for an examination that no one but a pharmaceutical chemist would think of undergoing.

The PRESIDENT: I do not agree with you there at all. It is an extremely simple examination that has been provided. That question was raised by a correspondence some time ago, and I found it necessary to write a letter explaining my view of the examination. I do not think anyone would say that it is too difficult. My view of the examination was accepted by Mr. Rankin, in his letter in reply to mine, as setting forth an examination that would not be too severe. The President read from his letter the requirements of the examination, which, he said, included ability to write English dictation without serious lapses in orthography and grammar; knowledge of the rules of arithmetic to the end of vulgar fractions, and of British weights and measures; and an elementary knowledge of chemistry sufficient to enable the person to apply intelligently the usual tests of drugs and poisons—such, in fact, as would enable him to distinguish sulphate of zinc from Epsom salts, and tartar emetic from cream of tartar.

MR. HAYES: I would like to move that the matter be left in the hands of our President, and that he be not tied down to certain clauses of the Bill only.

The PRESIDENT: I think so important a question as that of the perpetuation of the grade of druggists should be dealt with by an actual vote of the Council. (Hear, hear.)

MR. WELLS: As one of those who have taken a very active part in opposing the perpetuation of the druggists, I would now give way; but I do so not because I have any reason to think that the action we have taken in the matter was mistaken. I believe still, as I have believed all along, that

to have only one grade would be for the benefit of the country. However, seeing the difficulties there are in the way of that, I am prepared to vote for the amendment proposed, but on the understanding that upon the point which Mr. Pring mentioned a moment ago the other side should give way. But if they insist on the title "chemists and druggists," I do not see my way to yielding the other point.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: But you would not throw out the Bill on that ground?

Mr. WELLS: I would not give way on it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Then you would throw out the Bill?

Mr. WELLS: I certainly would if they are to be given the title "chemists and druggists." It will cause a tremendous amount of confusion. If the chemists and druggists throughout the country proceed to compound prescriptions, the general public will not be able to distinguish between them and pharmacists.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: You are about sending the President to London, and if you raise a question about a word—I do not like to say a quibble—you will cripple him seriously.

Mr. WELLS: It is far more than a quibble. We know the difficulties there are with the public at present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: All I ask is—are you prepared to lose the Bill on it?

Mr. WELLS: I certainly would.

The PRESIDENT: I think you are mixing up two things. We are about to yield a matter of substance, and I do not think our opponents will fight about a shadow.

Mr. HODGSON: I think we might leave that question in the hands of the President. We have perfect confidence in him, and the matter just mentioned is a mere bagatelle. I do not think it is of the slightest importance whether they are called "registered druggists" or "chemists and druggists."

Dr. MONTGOMERY: If there be a danger of the Bill being upset by our not yielding that point, we ought to yield it.

Mr. HODGSON: The great principle is as to the perpetuation of the druggists. I thought that a great injustice was attempted to be done to a number of respectable, honest traders in the country by taking from them their means of living—what they had been doing for years. However, we will not go into the question. We are here to say whether we will surrender on it, and admit the perpetuation of the class of druggists. The question as to the name by which they are to be called may fairly be left in the hands of the President.

Mr. HAYES moved:—

That it be left in the President's hands to arrange with the opponents of the Bill as to the withdrawal of the clause against the perpetuation of druggists.

Mr. PRING seconded the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I do not think that is strong enough. We should say that this Council adopts the principle of the perpetuation of druggists.

Mr. WELLS: We should say that we are prepared to surrender on something being given to us.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Are you going to send Mr. Brunker to London without any power whatever?

Mr. DORAN: Vote for the perpetuation of druggists, and come to the other point afterwards.

Mr. HAYES moved:—

That this Council agrees to accept Clause 6 of the Bill as amended by the President, and admitting the principle of the perpetuation of registered druggists.

Mr. PRING seconded the motion, which was put from the chair and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. SIMPSON, the discussion on other amendments was taken in committee.

When the Council resumed, Mr. HODGSON moved:—

That full authority be given to the President to arrange all details of the Bill at the meeting proposed to be held in London.

They had unanimously adopted the principle of perpetuation. There were a number of little details with respect to which he knew that the President would use his utmost influence for the advantage of the Society; and he had the most complete confidence in his capability of meeting those gentlemen

and getting the best terms he could for the Society. Therefore, they ought to give him a *carte blanche* as to those details.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he seconded the motion with all his heart, because he believed it was the only course they could adopt.

The motion of Mr. Hodgson was then put and carried unanimously.

The Council then separated.

In accordance with the resolutions reported above, Mr. Brunker, we are informed, came to London last week, but it was not until the beginning of this week that the proposed conference could be arranged. Sir James Haslett was unable to be present, his municipal duties at Belfast occupying him. The chemists and druggists were represented by Messrs. Royd and McKnight, of Dublin, and Messrs. Clotworthy, Rankine, and Shaw, of Belfast. The Parliamentary agents of both sides were also present. The discussion lasted for five hours, and the outcome of it is indicated by those amendments noted below which are put down by Sir James Corry and by Mr. Sexton.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PHARMACY BILL.

NOTICE has been given of the following amendments:—Mr. Macartney would add to the interpretation clause (3) a line saying that "words importing the masculine gender should also include the feminine." In clause 4 Mr. Macartney proposes to read "chemists and druggists" whenever the word "druggist" occurs—[this correction is to be made all through the Bill, and we do not again mention it]; and instead of allowing to chemists and druggists only the retailing of poisons, he would authorise the "retailing, or compounding" of poisons, providing, however, at the same time "that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer on such persons any right to compound medical prescriptions not possessed by them before the passing of this Act."

Sir James Corry and Mr. Sexton introduce the amendments agreed upon with the promoters of the Bill. Sir James Corry proposes to sweep away clauses 5, 6, and 7 of the Bill as it stands, and to substitute others in their place. The condemned clauses provided first for the admission to a register of "druggists" of those chemists and druggists who had practised as such prior to 1875 on application, and payment of a fee of one guinea (two guineas was originally demanded). Then, those who had started in business as chemists or druggists since 1875, and apprentices and assistants to the same, were to be entitled to registration on application and proof, an elementary examination, and payment of fees amounting to two and a half guineas, and another guinea if application should not be made before December 31, 1883, but before July 1, 1889. In place of these conditions Sir James Corry will propose the following clauses:—

Representation of Chemists and Druggists on Council.

At a date to be fixed by the council, but not later than the first Wednesday in April in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, an election shall be held of seven persons (who shall be registered chemists and druggists) to be members of the council of the Society, and such election shall be held in like manner in all respects as an election of members of the council of the Society in the place of retiring members held under the principal Act: Provided, that the persons entitled to vote in the election of such seven members on the said council shall be the persons who shall be then registered chemists and druggists under this Act.

Rotation of Members on Council.

At the election held under the principal Act on the first Monday in October in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine the said seven members, as well as the members of the said council then retiring under the provisions of the said Act, shall go out of office, and all the said fourteen members shall be eligible for re-election. But seven places only shall be supplied at that election by the members and associates of the Society. It being the intention of this enactment that the number of members of the said council shall after the said first Monday in October be twenty-one, in accordance with the principal Act: Provided always, that at every subsequent annual election registered chemists and druggists who are also associates of the Society shall be eligible for election on the council of the Society, but not more than seven of such registered chemists and druggists shall be members of the council at the same time.

Registration of Chemists and Druggists.

Every chemist or druggist, or chemist and druggist who is practising as such in Ireland as a principal, or who has practised as such in Ireland as a principal, during a period of not less than five years at any time previous to the passing of this Act, shall be entitled to be registered under the provisions of this Act as a chemist and druggist on complying with the following provisions:—

(1) He shall within a year from the passing of this Act make application in writing to the registrar to be registered under the provisions of this Act;

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration of the applicant in the form set out in Schedule A to this Act, and also by a statutory declaration of either a duly qualified medical practitioner, registered as such, or of a justice of the peace in the form set out in Schedule B to this Act, such practitioner or justice residing within ten miles of the place where the applicant is carrying on business. Provided that it shall be lawful for the council to require from any such applicant such additional evidence as they may think fit of the statements contained in the statutory declaration so made by him, or to dispense with the said statutory declaration of a medical practitioner or justice of the peace, and in lieu thereof to take such other confirmatory evidence as they shall think sufficient;

(3) He shall pay to the treasurer of the Society a fee of half-a-guinea.

Registration of Apprentices.

Every person who shall duly complete a term of service as apprentice for not less than four years to a person or persons who shall have become registered chemists and druggists under this Act or to a pharmaceutical chemist, shall be entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act, on complying with the following provisions:—

(1) He shall make application in writing to the registrar to be registered under the provisions of this Act;

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration of the applicant in the form set out in Schedule C to this Act;

(3) He shall be examined with respect to his knowledge of English orthography and composition, arithmetic, the appearance of the various drugs, and the usual tests for poisons in general use, and shall obtain from the examiners appointed by the council to hold such examination a certificate of having satisfactorily passed the same;

(4) He shall pay to the treasurer of the Society on presenting himself for such examination a fee of two guineas, and a further fee of half a guinea on being registered.

Provided always, that if he shall fail to satisfy the examiners, he may present himself for a second examination without further payment;

(5) Provided, that a person who shall have duly completed a term of apprenticeship as aforesaid (commenced before the passing of this Act), to a person or persons who shall have become, or who, had he or they survived or continued to carry on business, would have been entitled to become a registered chemist and druggist under this Act, shall be entitled to make application, and to present himself for examination, and to be registered under this section.

Provided, that evidence shall be adduced to the satisfaction of the council that the applicant has completed a term of apprenticeship such as hereinbefore described; and provided also, that if the term of apprenticeship be continued after the expiration of one year from the passing of this Act, it shall not entitle the applicant to present himself for examination, unless the term shall have been completed with a registered chemist and druggist.

Examinations.

It shall be the duty of the Society to provide for examinations being held at which applicants for registration as chemists and druggists may present themselves for examination. Such examinations shall be held at not greater intervals than the examination of persons desirous of being registered as pharmaceutical chemists under the principal Act, and shall be held at Dublin and Belfast, and such other places as may be convenient.

Provided, that it shall not be compulsory on the Society to cause any such examinations to be held outside Dublin unless at least twelve persons make application for examination thereat.

Apprentices Entitled to Registration.

Every person who shall have served an apprenticeship of four years with a registered chemist and druggist shall be entitled to present himself for examination under the principal Act and this Act, and shall be entitled on passing his examination, to be registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act, and every person who shall have served such apprenticeship, and who shall have passed the Preliminary examination of the Society, and, in addition, shall have served an apprenticeship of one year to a pharmaceutical chemist or a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, shall be entitled to present himself for final examination under the principal Act as a pharmaceutical chemist, and shall be entitled, on passing his examination, to be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist.

To the old clause 6, in reference to the fee for examination, Dr. Tanter proposes to add the words "but if the candidate fail to pass such examination his fee shall be returned."

Clauses 9 and 10 provided for the admission of registered druggists as associates of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Sexton will move various verbal amendments in regard to this concession. Mr. Sexton also proposes to verbally amend clause 11, which authorises the Society to collect 10s. 6d. from every pharmaceutical chemist in business on his own account ("as a principal," Mr. Sexton would say), and not a member of the Society. Dr. Tanner proposes to omit the clause altogether.

Clause 12 would make the penal provisions of the Bill operative against registered druggists from January 1, 1889. Mr. Sexton would postpone the date till January 1, 1890. He suggests other verbal corrections of this clause.

The omission of the so-called "objectionable" clause, added by the House of Lords, requiring druggists to display conspicuously an announcement that they are not licensed to dispense or compound medical prescriptions, is desired by both Dr. Tanner and Mr. Sexton.

Mr. Sexton has drafted some new schedules of application for registration to suit the new conditions of the Bill.

NEW COMPANY.

SCOTT & BROWNE (LIMITED).—This company has been registered with a capital of 100,000*l.* in shares of 10*l.* each. Object, to carry on all or any of the businesses of patent-medicine vendors, drug merchants, herbalists, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles and surgical instruments and appliances, manufacturing and dispensing chemists, and general storekeepers, either as principals or agents, wholesale or retail, and in any part of the United Kingdom, the colonies, or any foreign country. The first subscribers are:—A. B. Scott, 132 to 134 South Fifth Crescent, New York; W. H. Fassett, 31 Snow Hill, E.C.; I. M. Fassett, 31 Snow Hill, E.C.; R. R. Hunting, 56 Priory Road, N.W.; W. Rees, 10 Great College Street, N.W.; S. H. Scott, Milan, Italy; F. Grames, Calle de Cortes, Barcelona. The number of directors are to be seven until July 7, 1889; these directors are to be Alfred B. Scott, S. Scott, W. H. Fassett, R. R. Hunting, Samuel W. Browne, R. J. Davis, and Francis Groves.

MARRIAGE.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

ADAMS—HEANE.—On December 4, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Mansfield, by the Rev. J. Holland Brown, Mr. Benjamin Adams, chemist and druggist, Mansfield, youngest son of John Adams, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, to Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Heane, The Terrace, Mansfield.

DEATH.

LANGHAM.—On November 26, suddenly from heart disease, Mr. Henry John Langham, chemist and druggist, of 24 Beatrice Road, Finsbury Park, N., aged 37 years.

A DYNAMITE CUSTOMER.—Mr. J. C. Whiteford, a Chicago druggist, had a curious experience last month. About 9 p.m. he waited upon a tall, blonde woman, evidently a foreigner, and noticed while tying a parcel for her that she leaned across the counter. He thought nothing of it, and after she went out sat down to read a paper. Smelling smoke he hunted around and discovered a parcel under the counter from which smoke was issuing. Hurriedly unwrapping the parcel he found the hub of a pulley-wheel, plugged at both ends, from one of which projected a smoking fuse. He put out the fire of the fuse and took the bomb to the police, who found it filled with dynamite.

CHEMISTS' WINDOWS FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE response to Post Card Competition No. 11 has not been very abundant, but from the cards sent in some useful suggestions can no doubt be gathered.

Chemists usually have very handsome windows, and their stock often comprises a lot of pretty things suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. But it cannot be said that, as a rule, they secure as much of the advantages of the season when most people are seeking to discharge some of their superfluous cash as they are capable of assimilating. The enormous business which has grown up in Christmas and New Year's cards, for example, ought to suggest to some enterprising perfumers to get up a line of perfumed sachets in varieties of appropriate styles specially for chemists' sale. We can well understand that there are some high-class dispensing businesses which would be injured by any attempt to graft upon them the bazaar character; but these exceptions are not numerous enough to make the topic of Christmas shop-windows a futile one to the trade generally. And some of the very high-class ones even might perhaps take the hint to brighten up their fronts a little, if they think it would be derogatory to do more.

In no class of business can it be profitable to make

THE WINDOW A LUMBER CORNER.

But such a use of it is not altogether unknown. We have most of us seen establishments where the window enclosure was used as a convenient receptacle for the stock of sponges, turned-wood bottle-cases, trusses, enemas, or the surplus supply of glass measures, funnels, or retorts. This way of using a window is certainly not so common as it was in the days when profits were more easily secured. Now there can be few chemists who, having paid the shop-fitter pretty smartly for an elegant window-case, are not anxious to turn it to account as

A FEEDER TO BUSINESS.

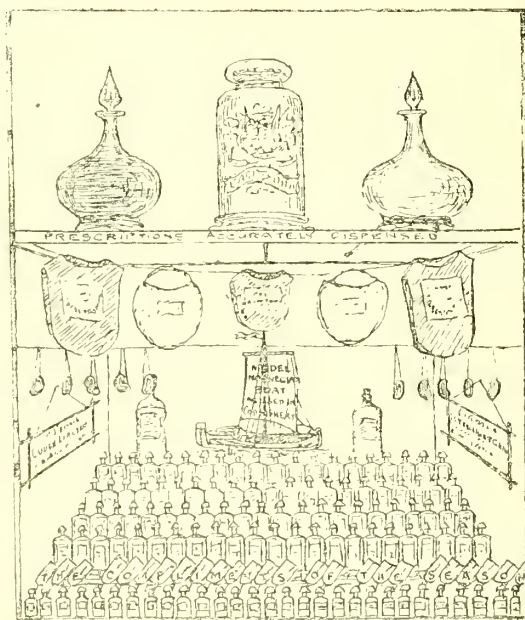
They are quite right. The shops of a town are its chief attraction after all. In visiting the cities of the Continent the tourist fulfils his first duty by rigidly "doing" the churches and the picture-galleries, and then he settles down to enjoy himself by strolling about examining the shop-windows. What are the attractions of Paris for the multitudes of visitors of all nations who pay their more or less frequent tributes at its shrine—Notre Dame, the Louvre, l'ère la Chaise? Yes; that is the guide-book idea: but it is not quite the fact. With those attractions and all retail trade done in such barracks as our Civil Service or Army and Navy Stores, Paris would be able to resist the intrusion of foreigners with very little exertion. The real attractions there, especially to lady-visitors, are the shop-windows, which irresistibly tempt to the counters in a proportion of cases sufficient to pay well for any reasonable outlay in external display.

Leaving all window-owners to apply the moral of this digression, we come back to our competition. And first we notice that two prominent theories seem to exist about window-dressing. Some competitors seem to hold to the plan of creating an effect by

MASSING A SINGLE ARTICLE

in the window. We give, for instance, a pretty sketch sent by Mr. F. Smith, 196 High Street, Deal.

In this sketch dummy bottles of cod-liver oil are the leading article displayed. Above these is one of Southall's



model cod fishing boats. Chest-protectors and respirators hang in the vacant spaces above, and at foot, close against the window, is a row of perfumes labelled as indicated, the initial letters being especially prominent, so as to form the sentence—"The Compliments of the Season."

Mr. Smith says:—

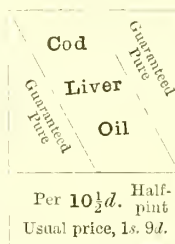
"I can assert from experience that the window filled, or nearly filled, with cod-liver oil (dummies, of course) during the winter season is highly satisfactory as regards appearance and attractiveness to customers."

"Novelty" says:—

"My idea of window-dressing is that one article only should be displayed at one time, that it should be seasonable, often changed, very bright and clean, and priced low by means of show-card in the centre of window. I am now showing 600 half-pint paneled and capsuled cod-liver oils, arranged on shelves rising in tiers one above the other, so that every bottle can be well seen; shelves are covered with red twill, and the back of window enclosure is lined with chest-protectors, also red; card in centre is written as shown, and is of blue tint. When this window comes out I shall put in cough-mixture; then honey and beeswax, glycerine, and glycerine and lime juice. An empty vinegar-cask polished up, and cheese-rounds covered with red twill and filled with mixed pickling spice, insect powder, &c."

Mr. T. D. Wright (Southport) suggests a similar idea. He writes:—

"For a winter 'speciality' which the enterprising chemist wishes particularly to push, he might adopt one of the following methods, either of which would attract considerable attention: (1) Artistically cover the bottom of the window with the speciality; and from side to side, or from specie-jar to specie-jar, about midway up the window, suspend a strong thin wire. From this suspend wire letters at equal intervals—say the word 'Frostine'—and on these letters hang fairy lamps, following the shape of the letters, so that the word is brought into prominence by the various coloured lights. (2) Another method, which would, perhaps, be even more successful in attracting attention, is this: Procure from



a joiner the eight letters composing the word 'Frostine,' each cut out in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wood and about 6 to 8 inches high. These would cost about 1s. each. Paint the letters black, and when dry gum on small pieces of cotton wool to imitate snow, afterwards well sprinkling with glass frosting. Arrange on the floor of the window a sheet or two of lint, and on this dispose the letters in a semi-circle (*à la* bromo soda advertisement on inside of cover of *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1888). The lint may be replaced by sheets of glass with fleeces of frosted wool to imitate ice. In front of the window arrange as effectively as possible, so as not to hide the letters, &c., a number of jars (or bottles, if liquid) of the frostine; and behind the letters arrange a group of fairy lamps so as to throw the shadow of the block-letters on to the lint (or glass) and cause the frosting to sparkle. Falling snow may be imitated by suspending numerous fine white threads, on which fleeces of wool are gummed, from the roof of the window."

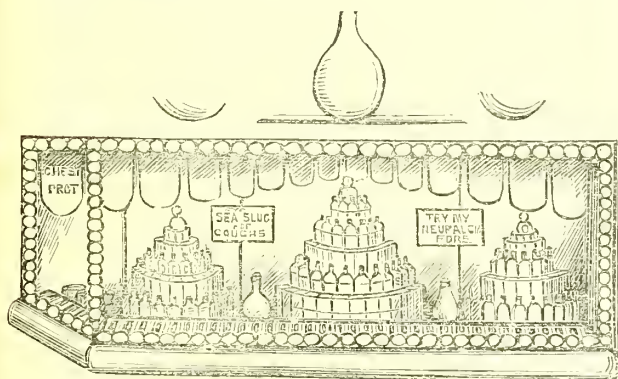
The single-article idea has, no doubt, an excellent effect, and every chemist should adopt it now and again. But we are inclined to think that for Christmas time a good

VARIETY WINDOW

ought to be more profitable. Many correspondents offer suggestions for this. Our frequent and valuable correspondent "Melaleuca" writes as follows:—

"My notion of arranging a window is to make it attractive from as many points of view as possible, and to make a display at the same time scientific and commercial. Arrange your goods, the more bulky at the back, in groups representing sundries, toilet articles, chemicals, proprietary articles, foods, and specimens of the more modern therapeutic agents, in watch-glasses or mushroom-shaped show-glasses, all neatly labelled. Intersperse these with some picked specimens of well-known drugs and a few scarce articles of materia medica. Be careful to see that wrappers are faultless and the goods so arranged as not to clash as far as colours go. Make these complementary. Put in goods you wish to push in quantities sufficient to attract attention. Spend a little money on artistic labels, a few glass jars, and glass shelving. Some scientific apparatus, a radiometer, or a group of crystals look well. Lastly, avoid placing goods that may give rise to a blush or a sneer in too prominent a position. Make your plan of the display beforehand if possible."

Several of "Melaleuca's" ideas are supported by Mr. A. Bowman Smith, to whom we are indebted also for the annexed sketch.



Mr. A. B. Smith writes:—

"In window-dressing it is necessary first to map out roughly on paper the arrangement which it is intended to adopt; otherwise it is like a builder attempting to build without previously-prepared plans. The stands that to my mind are best are semi-circular ones, although nice effects can be obtained with glass shelving. To artistically dress a window, attention to the arrangement of the variously-coloured goods, bottle-wrappers, &c., is paramount. Let it be borne in mind that complementary colours, arranged side by

side, contrast each other the best, thereby looking smartest. The three principal colours are:—

RED	} make ORANGE	Avoid showing wholesale house 7-lb. bottles of cough lozenges, 1 lb. of cotton wool, &c., but try something more tasty. Faded show-cards give the impression of a faded stock.
YELLOW		
BLUE	make GREEN.	

"Above all things, advertise your own goods—your own specialities. I append what to my mind is the best-dressed winter window:—It is lined with puffs (wool might be used)—the puffs give a snow-like, seasonable appearance; a background of red felt chest-protectors, which lighten it up and give a warmth to it; three circular stands of dummies, wrapped in crimson, bright green, ultramarine blue, peacock green, orange, chocolate, and other tints; boxes of assorted perfumes; baskets of fruit-soaps; respirators; show cards of your own lines; bottles of such things as your chilblain embrocation, cough balsam, hair lotion, glycerine cream, &c. Avoid specie-jars."

"C. J. G. B." defines his ideas as follows:—

"The window to be divided into three sections.

"Centre to be filled in with 1s. and 2s. 6d. boxes of chemical experiments, and also photographic apparatus and chemicals, if sold. The chemical experiments to be taken from those published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in 1886. Three such with directions (in a light wood box as made by Kilner, and attractively labelled) in 1s. box. Ten ditto in 2s. 6d. size. An attractive window-card, with 'Instructive and Amusing Christmas Presents.'

"P.S.—If possible for the price put sufficient chemicals for two or three trials of each experiment.

"Side No. 1.—A good display of fancy cut toilet and smelling bottles, perfumes, soaps, and puff-boxes.

"Side No. 2.—A good display of saline and liver pills, seidlitz powders as post-Christmas requisites, with announcements of aerated waters in syphons, and other temperance drinks; also a show of flavouring essences."

"Novum" offers the following:—

"A thin curtain, white or terra-cotta, suspended from one side of ceiling of window, caught up by curtain-chain about half-way; half-a-dozen fancy fairy lamps hung from roof to form a semi circle, to come to middle of window; lamps to be lighted at night. Bottom of window to be raised by means of shelves; these can easily be made by an amateur joiner with a little wood—say three pieces of wood 16 x 16 or 20 x 20, divided so as to form rests to the shelves as shown, one placed at each side of window and one in the centre for support; shelves to be covered with sheet cotton wool, with powdered glass ('frost') sprinkled over it. On bottom of window fancy boxes of soap, perfumery. 1st shelf—lip salve, cucumber cream, capped with white leather; 2nd, 'our own' cough mixtures or other winter speciality, corks neatly tin-foiled; 3rd, winter fruit syrups or wines, as 'showy' as possible; 4th, boxes of simple experiments for parlour magic, *vide* *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, December, 1886; lung and chest protectors last. Side shelves (glass), if any, neat sample packages of any popular drug or herb, labelled officially and in English, with use and medical properties."

[Several correspondents suggest the chemical experiments published in this journal two years ago, as suitable articles for Christmas display. We quite endorse that view, and will endeavour to get a neat little pamphlet concerning them ready before another Christmas.]

Clarke's fairy lamps are suggested by several correspondents as adding to the attractions of a well-set-out window.

Mr. W. H. Hoare, 592 Holloway Road, N., writes:—

"The following, which I tried last Christmas, made a very effective window-display. The whole window (which consists of about seven shelves) was filled with perfumes, smelling bottles, fancy soaps and toilet articles, intermingled with Christmas cards, all laid on white cotton wool. Here and there were placed half-a-dozen Clarke's fairy lamps with bright-coloured shades, which were lighted at night. I used German wicks and floats, and nut oil. The windows did not get at all steamy, and the general effect was much admired."

TRADE **"SANITAS"** MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
 (FLUIDS, POWDER, SOAPS),
 NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT, AND BEST.

Gold Medals, Calcutta 1884, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885, Ostend 1888.

KINGZETT'S BACTERICIDES
 Particulars sent on application to
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY LIMITED,
 Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED),
 London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public with marks, names, and designations very similar to those which are used for the **HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER** (Hunyadi János), so long imported by them, they have now adopted an additional Label of their own, comprising their REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF SELECTION, which consists of a

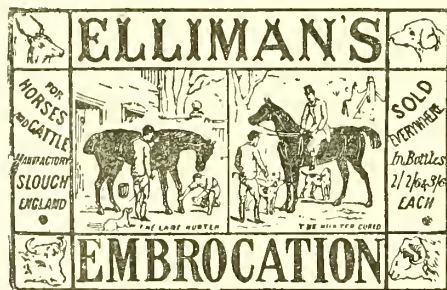
RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth also serve to distinguish the Hungarian Aperient Water sold by the Company from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers. [1]

SHOW CARDS, 24×17 or 17×12,
 Free to any Address.



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SILICATED CARBON FILTERS
AERATED

PATENT MOVABLE BLOCK.

See Advertisement, page 6 (bottom folio).

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Royal Letters Patent

SALT REGAL

In bottles hermetically sealed, 2/6. Regularly stocked by Wholesale Houses. Usual Trade Terms. Sole Proprietors—

FRITZ & CO., Salt Regal Works, Fleet St., LIVERPOOL.

THE GOTHIC GLASS WORKS (BENNETT & CO.)
 MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

Supply all kinds of Bottles (for Dispensing), Wholesale, Retail, and for Export.

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1ST QUALITY	W BRAND	2ND QUALITY (Very Good).	Special Terms for Export.
3 and 4 oz. ...	9 6 per gross.	3 and 4 oz. ...	6 3 per gross.
6 " 8 " ...	10 6 "	6 " 8 " ...	7 3 "
10 " 12 " ...	15 9 "	10 " 12 " ...	11 6 "
		16 " ...	15 0 "

MUMFORD'S

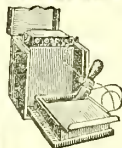
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TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN ENGLAND.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.



EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
 Galvanic, Faradaic, and Electro-Magnetic
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Lists free. Descriptive Catalogue, 100 illustrations,
 32 pages, 4 stamps.

GENT & CO., LEICESTER.

Fletcher's
Concentrated Liquors
 See DIARY, 1889,
 Pages 17 and 18.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE IRISH PHARMACY BILL.

THE character of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill has been revolutionised since last week, and its chance of passing and becoming effective and useful has correspondingly improved. At almost the eleventh hour the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland recognised officially what they must have appreciated individually for some time before—that the opposition to their Bill was far more powerful than they could meet, and that their hopes, which looked so rosy in the bright morning air of the House of Lords, were doomed to certain destruction in the more stormy seas of the representative House.

Moreover, there was no chance that things would look brighter next session. And if it were otherwise, it is questionable whether the Society could financially stand another campaign. The one chance of saving the measure was to come to terms with the opposition. At the special meeting of the Council of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society held on November 26, therefore, Mr. Brunker suggested that they should thus "bow to the inevitable," and in the result he was commissioned to come to London and make the best terms he could with the enemy within the gate. At the Dublin meeting Mr. Brunker rightly described the new policy which he advocated as "a very large surrender." This was said in regard to the perpetuation of the chemists and druggists of Ireland, the body which it had been the primary object of the Bill to destroy. This was somewhat sadly agreed to, and in respect of other points in dispute a free hand was left to the President. Then it appeared that all along the President had been acting in regard to this Bill in opposition to his own convictions. If we understand him correctly, Mr. Brunker personally is in opposition to himself presidentially. We confess we are not disposed to join in the applause which that cynical confession extracted from his colleagues. Another officer of the Society (Mr. Hodgson), in supporting the motion consenting to the perpetuation of the

chemists and druggists, said, "I thought a great injustice was attempted to be done to a number of respectable, honest traders in the country, by taking from them their means of living." But we do not remember that Mr. Hodgson ever protested against the injustice so long as there was a prospect of getting it accomplished.

The "very large surrender" first contemplated by Mr. Brunker was not large enough to meet the case. His Council had crowded so many injustices into the Bill that in giving up one after the other the surrender looks like an absolute capitulation. Not only are druggists' businesses to be perpetuated, but the title "Chemist and Druggist" is to be legally authorised in connection with them. All those in business up to the passing of the Act are to have the right of registration. The fee is to be reduced. The insulting clause requiring them to announce that they are not authorised to compound medical prescriptions is abandoned; and right of representation on the governing body is conceded. When we advocated these things six weeks ago our comments were officially condemned as "ill-informed," "ill-digested," and "conspicuously unfair."

But Mr. Brunker's trip into the valley of humiliation is a good thing for Irish pharmacy. He has rendered notable services to the Society over which he presides; but never did he do a better day's work for it, and for Irish pharmacy generally, than when he consented to the conditions of the representatives of the chemists and druggists. By the compromise thus effected he has made fairly sure, sooner or later, of getting the Bill passed; he has converted what is a little Dublin coterie of pharmacists into what will be a really national pharmaceutical society, covering the whole business, and endowed with real power for controlling it. The chemists and druggists themselves get a recognised position, and will, we doubt not, contribute materially to the strength of the Society. These advantages, and the prospect of harmonious working, far outweigh the fanciful benefit of exclusive favours which the House of Lords was so willing to bestow on the Pharmaceutical Society. They will be permanent: the latter could but be fleeting.

There were strong hopes among the Irish members that the Bill would have got into Committee on Wednesday afternoon. It was set down again for Thursday, but has not been reached up to the time of going to press. The agreement between the principal parties does not, of course, bind the free lances like Dr. Tanner, Mr. Healy, and other members who have interested themselves in the Bill independently; and, when it comes on, its chances of getting through the House of Commons will depend entirely on these members. Afterwards the House of Lords will have to approve of the alterations, which are in direct opposition to the recommendations of their Committee, so that there is no certainty even now of getting the Bill enacted this session.

SECRET DISCUSSIONS.

A REMARKABLE and unprecedented circumstance happened in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday morning. The Pharmaceutical Council, meeting for the first time in the sweetness, purity, and artistic splendour of the new Examination Hall, in Galen Place, indulged in a public discussion of over two hours' duration. The opportunity was so refreshing and unexpected that only three of the twenty-one members present succeeded in subduing the strong desire to get rid of the pent-up energy which a long period of self-imposed reticence has allowed to increase to an uncomfortable degree. The Council seemed happy after the event, every pane of the beautifully-ornamented skylight remained intact, and the atmosphere of the hall was as fresh

and comfortable as it was in the early morning. This is all the more wonderful from the fact that there were present a contingent of "irresponsible journalists," who, according to Mr. Martin, are persons "whose business it is to misrepresent" what the members of the Council say and do! It was nothing short of natural that but four should have supported Mr. Evans and thirteen opposed him; he has, however, succeeded in clearing the atmosphere, and we doubt not the result will be that in the future the Council will be more cautious in going into committee on Wednesdays. There is plenty of time for that sort of business on Tuesdays. One feature of the discussion deserves emphasis. Everyone who spoke had a good word to say for Mr. Carteighe's conduct in the chair, and the businesslike manner in which he directs the work of the Council. Quite early in the discussion Mr. Evans compared the President to an apostle, and before it came to an end our guide, philosopher, and friend in things pharmaceutical was far on the way to canonisation.

THE WORKING OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE Commissioners of Customs have just issued a bulky report giving a review of their official "doings" during the year ending on March 31 last. On that date the new Merchandise Marks Act had been only three months in operation, and the fact that considerably more than one-half of the blue-book is occupied with an exposition of the manner in which this Act is interpreted by those upon whom devolves the duty of enforcing it may be taken as an indirect admission of the obligation to answer the hostile criticisms which have been freely made upon the spirit in which the measure is being applied. In common with other journals, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has more than once expressed a doubt whether the seemingly high-handed and bureaucratic manner in which the clauses relating to the marking of the country of origin upon certain classes of goods are enforced is not working more harm than profit to our national trade. And yet the Customs authorities, in their defence, are careful to remind traders that they have not used their powers with anything like the rigour which the letter of the law would entitle them to adopt.

The reasons given against the enforcement of the Act to its extreme limits are, firstly, the expense of a great increase in the staff, which a system of exhaustive examination of imported goods would entail, and, secondly, the still more forcible objection that such rigour would involve serious delay and inconvenience in the delivery of goods. As it is, the Commissioners console themselves with the reflection that between January 1 and March 31 they stopped, exclusive of goods sent through the parcels post, no fewer than 3,891 consignments from abroad, consisting of an aggregate of over 110,000 packages. A certain proportion of these impounded goods was, of course, ultimately allowed to pass, but all of them must have been subject to delay, overhauling, and expenditure of some kind. Taking these three months as a fair average, we may expect some 440,000 packages to be interfered with in the course of the year, and placing the average value of each package at the moderate amount of 5*l.*, we find that the Act, as worked at present, will affect about 2,200,000*l.* of foreign imported goods, or barely $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of our total imports. The list of foreign goods which have been detained includes a wonderful variety of articles, from electric lamps and anchovies to tambourines and bathing-drawers. It comprises a large number of goods more or less connected with the drug trade, such as Apollinaris water, bark, cattle-medicine, chemicals, condensed milk, enemas, ether, feeding-bottles, gnm, medicinal spirits, mustard plasters, chloride of gold, per-

fumes, vapour, inhalers, tartaric acid, willow boxes, and many more; and it is a significant fact that in some instances the importers of the articles seized have abandoned their goods rather than comply with the Customs requirements as to re-marking. It is evident that the working of a measure touching so many different articles requires the utmost tact and care on the part of the Customs officers, and these gentlemen have therefore been instructed in doubtful cases not to detain goods on their own responsibility, but only on "information afforded by persons aggrieved." And here the extreme difficulty of enforcing the Act fairly all round becomes most apparent. The Customs officer, for instance, is instructed not to trust to his own judgment where the goods suspected bear a name, initials, or trade-mark which may be the property of British firms, yet he is ordered to detain forthwith goods "purporting to be the produce of certain countries, but reaching this country from ports not in the usual routes of transit." This instruction, if adhered to, requires a more than average knowledge on the part of the Customs officer of the complicated roads and crossings of international trade, and of the points of production of the numberless articles which arrive at our ports day by day. Such English words as "photographs," "stamps," "scrap-book," "album," &c., printed on the foreign-made goods to which they refer, are now admitted by the Customs; but on the other hand, goods coming, say, from Germany with Spanish, or from France with Italian trade-words upon them, are stopped, unless the words "made in Germany" or "made in France" are added. How our Customs officers are to know whether the words on the goods are Spanish, French, Italian, or what not, is left unexplained. Again, supposing goods to come from Hamburg with a firm-name which is clearly German—say Hans Breitmann—they are to be passed; but if bearing an English name—such as John Brown—they should, the Customs say, be detained unless stamped "made in Germany" underneath. But there is no attempt to deny that another Hans Breitmann may be making the same goods in England, and that his German namesake is using his name for the purposes of unfair competition, while John Brown may be a perfectly honest and legitimate Britisher, whose misfortune, rather than his fault, it is to have his works situated in Hamburg. To illustrate the working of this clause, we may point out that a certain disinfectant is made in Germany by two competing firms, one bearing the English name of Pearson, the other the German cognomen of Artmann. If the Customs enforce the clause they will, of course, stop the former's goods from importation here, while his rival's will be freely admitted, a proceeding manifestly unfair to the Englishman. Numerous other examples of unequal justice might be cited, but we have sufficiently indicated the pitfalls which hedge round the conscientious enforcement of the Act to show that our Customs authorities will do well to bear in mind the world-wise French diplomat's motto, *Surtout pas trop de zèle*. The Merchandise Marks Act was, no doubt, passed with the best intentions, and if discreetly applied is a powerful weapon against fraudulent and unfair competition, but it may be very easily brought to defeat its own purpose by being enforced either too mechanically or too zealously.

COBDEN CLUB FLOWER-FARMING.

"FREE trade, peace, goodwill among nations" are the glorious main objects which the Cobden Club have set forth as their ideal. Progress in these directions seems, however, to be slow work, and consequently, it would appear, the club are anxious to justify their rather ambitious existence by the publication of information, some of which is very exclusive

indeed, respecting hitherto unsuspected sources of wealth for the long-suffering agricultural classes of this country. Following up Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of fruit culture and jam manufacture, the possibilities of the flower business have been attended to by Mr. Sampson Morgan "by special request," and his monograph on this subject, forming leaflet No. LXI. issued by the club, is placed on the market at the low price of 4s. per 100. Mr. Sampson Morgan's acquaintance with the flower industry is certainly peculiar, if it is not extensive; and as much of the instruction he conveys pertains directly to pharmacy, we consider it a duty to transfer some of his gems to our pages.

"Why should we go to Holland for Dutch bulbs?" he asks. And if the question did not occur at the end of the leaflet we might take it that the whole eight pages were purposely a huge joke; but there is a seriousness about what Mr. Morgan says that compels us to conclude that he also is serious. London consumes 5,000*l.* worth of flowers daily, and we have to thank the Channel Islands, Italy, France, and Holland for them. Between Nice and Cannes and London there are special railway facilities for placing white lilac, violets, snowdrops, lilies of the valley, daffodils, roses, hyacinths, and ferns, by the thousand dozen bunches, in Covent Garden fresh and odorous. The flower-growers of the Riviera have made English tastes a special study, and profit by it; why, therefore, should not English farmers make their country another Riviera? Why should daffodils not replace turnips, or the violet bloom where the barley rears its tremulous ears? Were it not better to garnish our dinner-tables with daffodils than turnip-tops, or to distil the sweet perfume of the violet than that soul-exhausting "barley bree" which Burns has immortalised?

The glory of England centres round the rose, and with the rose Mr. Sampson Morgan patriotically begins his theme. With him we go towards the spot which the lost-tribe cult put down as the starting-place of our wanderings. In Smyrna, Mr. Sampson Morgan tells us, the *Rosa Damascena*, from which

the famous attar of roses is made, grows like a weed. . . . The natives . . . collect this oil in a simple manner. The roses are placed in water, and after decomposition sets in the oil floats on the surface, and is absorbed by cotton balls deftly dipped into the liquid. The cotton under pressure gives up this oil, which is bottled and sealed. A bushel of flowers will produce only a few drops of oil. The genuine is the most expensive oil in the market, and worth over 6*l.* an ounce. It is adulterated with oil of rhodium, wax, and other substances, and the price is arranged to suit the purchaser. The strength of this oil makes it sickening in its natural state. The adulteration has reached such a high state of perfection that even the most expert judges of perfumes are deceived by it.

The originality of the method of manufacture here described is as good a tribute to Mr. Sampson Morgan's imaginative power as the prospect which it suggests of English-made otto. Now that we know that the costly essence is made from decomposed roses we shall welcome the blight in our gardens as another source of income.

Patchouli "is made from a natural plant"—shades of De Candolle and Lindley take note—"a natural plant growing in great abundance in the Malay Islands, and is a great favourite as a perfume." Delicacy, perhaps, forbids the author to tell us with what class patchouli is "a great favourite," and sagacity obscures the suggestion as to cultivation of the "natural plant" by English farmers. Lavender is more in their line, and "there is a growing demand now for lavender water. It is made" (pharmacists have a wrinkle here) "by mixing rose and orange waters with the oil of lavender." Moreover, "English oil of lavender . . . besides being used as a perfume,

is a favourite article in bakeries as a flavour for cakes and fancy products. It is a high stimulant and an efficient aid to digestion until the system becomes used to it, and then it is liable to breed one of the worst forms of dyspepsia." Country simples of a different kind from those that "Heder" writes about will admire the unique combination—bacon and lavender. Let us, however, follow Mr. Morgan on his flowery path. Heliotrope he dismisses as being not so fine as the imitation—"a combination of violet and vanilla which has a soporific tendency if breathed for any length of time"; but bergamot must be a veritable mine of wealth, if we may judge from the attention it receives. In this there are two chief facts to which we desire to give full publicity. First, "Bergamot with musk forms the staple perfume of the coloured population." Chemists who anticipate an influx of niggers into their localities should, therefore, buy heavily of bergamot and musk. The second notable fact which Mr. Sampson Morgan records regarding bergamot is that it "is a slight irritant, and, it is said, will raise hair on a bald head." The playful cantharidis and the limpid petrolum may take a back seat; the one smacks of butchery and the other retards nineteenth-century progress by delaying the universal adoption of the electric light. Let them give way to bergamot—the extinguisher of the juvenile descendants of the mockers of the prophet. Is it not written in Leaflet No. LXI.?

All this, and much more that is to compensate English farmers for the loss of wheat, is to be brought about by the agency of women. "Women, as a rule, or in nine cases out of ten," this writer declares, "are far more earnest and energetic than men, hence . . . horticulture is an admirable field for women." And the fine ladies, he adds, "who now find a few minutes in the garden too much for them, would be all the better for a practical spell of garden work. Beginning with a few hours a day, they would find at the close of a month that they could do their six and eight hours easily, and that they ate, slept, and enjoyed life as they never did before." Before these fine ladies, however, get to the perfume-manufacturing stage, we would suggest that the counsel of an Atkinson or a Warrick should be sought, or the peace and good-will which the club undoubtedly aims to promote may be considerably interfered with.

The General Medical Council has been busy at its recent session in striking names off the medical register. First was that of William Henry Emerio Burke, who, having been convicted of wilful murder and sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted into one of penal servitude for life. His name has been erased from the roll of members of the College of Surgeons, and the Medical Council has struck him off the register. Mr. Charles Frederick Groom suffered a like penalty for having published a pamphlet entitled "The Pathway of Safety," which the Council of the College of Surgeons regarded as "an indecent advertisement relating to his practice as a surgeon, prejudicial to the interest and derogatory to the honour of the College, and disgraceful to the profession of surgery." The erasure of the name of Alexander Lindsay was a new departure. The evidence brought forward was to the effect that an unqualified man named Edwin Middlebrooke kept a herbalist's shop at Smallthorne, in Staffordshire, and had called himself "M.D., L.M., and Associate of the British Medical Reform Association." That the Apothecaries' Society prosecuted him, and obtained judgment against him for 20% penalty and costs. That then Middlebrooke pretended to sell his business, and that afterwards the name of Dr. Lindsay was substituted for his own in accounts, &c. The defence was that Middlebrooke was merely Lindsay's unqualified assistant; but the Council adopted the view that Lindsay was cover to Middlebrooke, and regarding that as "infamous conduct" from a professional point of view, they ordered his name to be erased from the register, intimating at the same time that it was not impossible that the name should be restored after an interval. Other charges of "covering" were brought before the Council, but no result followed.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE MILITARY HEALTH SCHOOL BILL has become a law substantially in the shape noticed, not long since, in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. A supplement of 30,550*fr.* has been granted to the Minister of War for organising the new medical school. It will probably be remembered that three cities, namely, Bordeaux, Nancy, and Lyons, to mention only the foremost rivals, are striving after selection as the seat of the school formerly located at Strasbourg. At one time it was proposed to open three smaller schools, and give to the cities in question one each. But it has been finally decided to have only one large establishment, and to leave the selection of the place to the discretion of the Minister of War.

THE POISON LAW.—On July 18 Professors Planchon and Jungfleisch, accompanied by the "Commissaire de Police," went, according to law, to inspect M. Vié's pharmacy, 69 Avenue du Maine, and found the poison bottles improperly labelled. The pharmacy was at the time in charge of an assistant who became very abusive, tried to incite a riot, and raised such a rumpus generally that he had to be arrested on the spot, and subsequently was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. [The whole occurrence was related at the time in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.] Last week pharmacist Vié appeared before the Seine Tribunal to answer to the charge of violating the poison law. The specifications were that the vials contained in the poison closet bore no labels, but had only the name of each substance written on the cork. The pharmacist in his defence contended that the mode of labelling was sufficient to prevent mistakes, and therefore satisfied the legal provisions; besides, the marking was simply temporary, the pharmacy having been only open fifteen days, and the permanent labels being still unfinished. The court held the labelling to have been insufficient; since corks may be interchanged, such a marking is a violation of the ordinance providing that all poisons shall be properly labelled. But the excuse that time had been lacking to affix the definitive labels was accepted as a mitigation of the offence, and consequently M. Vié's sentence was only 16*fr.* fine and costs—a very light punishment considering that the maximum penalties are 3,000*fr.* fine and two months' imprisonment.

PARIS PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting, held on December 5, a reclamation respecting the minutes of the previous sitting brought on quite an interesting antipyrin discussion. M. Petit remarked there is no chemical difference between analgesin and antipyrin, although some colour reactions may vary slightly. "Thanks to the competition of the new product—or rather the new name—the antipyrin people," he said, "have been compelled to improve their manufacturing processes. We still remember the complaints made not long since of the benzine smell. They remedied that; at different times, other faults were found also. For instance, the chemical was not white enough, or after a while would turn yellow. The complaints were heeded and imperfections removed. Had it not been for the analgesin competition we would be still clamouring in vain for a purer article."

M. Julliard having reiterated his account of the varying appearance of colour reagents with antipyrin and analgesin, Professor Bouchardat repeated his former opinion that the tests in question were of very little consequence, as they are apt to vary with the same substances according to circumstances.

M. Ferrand now moved that a committee be appointed to decide upon a delicate question, namely, whether the pharmacist is justified in dispensing analgesin when antipyrin is prescribed. The motion met with no little opposition. M. Boymond thought the measure an imprudent one. We all know well enough the two chemicals are identical, but there are commercial questions pending before the courts which complicate the question. As individuals we have our own opinions, but the society, as an organisation, should not interfere. MM. Ligier and Petit agreed substantially with M. Boymond, that, so far as the chemical question is concerned, all pharmacists know full well how the matter stands.

But the society is not called upon to decide upon disputed commercial questions.

M. Ferrand's motion, on being put to vote, was lost.

The election of officers for the coming year was next proceeded with, and required but little time, only two offices needing to be filled, namely, those of Vice President and Secretary. M. Ferdinand Vigier was elected to the first, and M. Schmidt to the second. Professor Bouchardet, who was vice-president until now, becomes *ex-officio* President of the Society.

Reports of committees on prize medals were now submitted, with recommendations. In physical sciences, a gold medal was awarded to M. Voiry for his essay on the essential oils of the Myrtle family, and one honourable mention each to MM. Vée and Zancostas. In natural sciences a gold medal was voted to M. Maquenne, a silver medal to M. Bouilland, and an honourable mention to a third thesis. The regular business having thus been disposed of, Prof. Béchamp, of Lille, obtained the floor, and proceeded to deliver his dissertation on *Milk*. At the Academy of Sciences, some three weeks since, he began to expose the subject, but speakers' time allowance there being very short, the essay had to be condensed considerably, and formed quite an interesting paper, which was noticed in the subsequent number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. But at the Society of Pharmacy they are more accommodating, and the orator was allowed full scope. In consequence, after speaking half-an-hour, the good Professor had only reached the fecundation of the female which is to supply the milk, and at half-past four o'clock he was still speaking on.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

A MEETING of the London section was held in Burlington House on Monday evening, Mr. David Howard in the chair. Before proceeding to the business of the evening the chairman called attention to the concession which the Inland Revenue authorities had granted in regard to the drawback on spirituous pharmaceutical preparations, consequent on the action of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Tyrer, their secretary, had had much to do in securing this concession, and he was now endeavouring to get a similar privilege for chemical manufacturers, to enable them to use pure instead of methylated spirit in certain of their processes, and so enabling them to compete with foreign manufacturers who enjoyed a similar privilege. Mr. Tyrer would be glad to have such information communicated to him as would strengthen his case with the Government authorities.

It was also mentioned that the subject of technical education would come before the House of Commons in definite form very shortly, and as the Council of the Society considered that precise information of what was required should be given to the House, it was proposed to have discussions on the subject at each of the sections. It would, he thought, be highly undesirable to have the matter discussed solely by theorists, and it was his experience that those who knew least about technical education were the most fluent about it. (Hear, hear.) The advice of practical men who knew exactly what was wanted in chemical industry would therefore be of great value. (Applause.)

He then called upon Mr. A. H. Allen, president of the Society of Public Analysts, to read a paper on

THE ANALYTICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER FOR TECHNICAL PURPOSES.

Thereupon Mr. Allen, speaking from notes, discoursed in a pleasant and interesting manner on his subject, confining himself at this stage to the determination of so-called "hardness" of water. He was inclined by long practice to doubt the value of Clark's soap test for hardness, and after referring to the manner of drawing up reports of analyses—which he maintained should always be intelligible to the lay mind—he proceeded to show by ordinary results obtained by himself and Mr. Jarman, working on the same samples of water, that the soap test was wholly unreliable when the water was above a certain degree of hardness, and contained magnesium

salts and other constituents. The following are a few of the results:—

		Hardness by soap test			Hardness by titration of deposited CaCO_3
Allen ..	..	27.6°	water a ..	..	32.9
Jarman ..	..	17.0°			
Allen ..	..	24.0°	water b ..	..	38.7
Jarman ..	..	40.0°			
Allen ..	..	21.0°	water c ..	..	16.0
Jarman ..	..	28.0°			

Other results showed that not only could not the author get results to agree with those of Mr. Jarman, but he was always obtaining results with the soap test on the same samples of water which showed that he could not agree with himself, and he contended that this was by no means rare, nor due to careless work. It was altogether due to the unsuitability of the soap test.

The next point considered was a statement of Wanklyn's that magnesia in water has not the same hardening effect as lime, and quoting from Wanklyn's book, Mr. Allen contended that nothing definite could be made out of the statement, nor was the ammonium oxalate precipitation test of Wanklyn found to be at all workable. He cautioned analysts who are not chemists against the use of this test, for, although the oxalate unquestionably precipitates lime, it has actually a softening effect upon the magnesium salts remaining in solution. Various proposals which have been made from time to time regarding the soap test were then noticed, and occasionally in such a humorous manner as to keep the audience in good spirits, Frankland's statement that the Castile soap of the shops always contains 60 per cent. of dry soap giving special pleasure. From the facts and figures which he adduced, Mr. Allen concluded that the soap test should be rejected altogether, its place being taken by simple titration, using methyl-orange as an indicator, the total hardness in terms of CaCO_3 being taken with a measured quantity of the water; the temporary hardness by treating with sodium carbonate, boiling, collecting, washing, and titrating the earthy carbonate.

In the next part of the paper the author confined himself to the methods of recording results of analyses; the principal points being that these should be given in grains per gallon—first, the bases and acids actually determined, and then the probable combinations of these. He quoted and criticised Fresenius's statements in regard to the manner in which acids are combined with bases in waters. He then called special attention to the existence of magnesium chloride in water, and its effect upon boiler-plates from decomposition into oxychloride and hydrochloric acid. It was, he admitted, possible that the magnesia might not exist as chloride under ordinary conditions, but he thought that at high temperatures changes take place in the nature of the dissolved constituents of water which the analyst should bear in mind. In regard to the existence of calcium bicarbonate in water, Mr. Allen mentioned that in some experiments, still incomplete, he has obtained fairly satisfactory proof that this salt is actually present; but he has long been of the belief that an excess of carbonic dioxide is not actually necessary to retain calcium carbonate in solution. He then called attention to the peculiar characters of some waters—especially colliery waters, found in the North of England—at the same time mentioning that some Sheffield water contains a free organic acid equivalent to as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of H_2SO_4 per gallon.

The lecture was followed by a good discussion, in the course of which it was contended that if Mr. Allen had worked with London waters he would not have been so hard upon the soap test, it appearing from the statements of the speakers that, given time and careful manipulation, the test always gave corroborative results. On the other hand, there were speakers who considered that the time and trouble which are required for the test are much in excess of what are needed for the titration method. Dr. Frankland, Mr. Heron, Mr. Thorpe, and Mr. Newlands were amongst those who said that they had always good results with the soap test for London water, using the soap test 1 c.c. or so at a time, and Mr. Allen, replying to them, said that they seemed to think that London was every place, just like the quack specialist for fits, who could only treat a case of measles in the same way as he treated fits. (Laughter.) The soap test took about an hour,

and the results were uncertain: the titration method took but five minutes, and was precise.

Before the meeting was adjourned it was announced that a trial would be made at the January meeting to inaugurate discussions on questions submitted by members, the first one being the absorption of nitrous fumes by sulphuric acid of different temperatures in the Guy Lussac tower.

MANCHESTER SECTION.

THE second meeting of the session was held on Tuesday night at the Victoria Hotel, Dr. Schunck, the President, in the chair.

SPIRIT TESTING.*

Dr. Derham read a paper on the standard temperature of Sike's spirit-tables, in which he demonstrated the loss to the revenue occasioned by the present system of charging the duty on spirits. It will be remembered that Sir Henry Roscoe asked a question on this subject in the House of Commons on March 12 last. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his reply, acknowledged the substantial accuracy of Dr. Derham's statements, but demurred to his estimate of the loss to the revenue as excessive. Dr. Derham, in the paper he now read, supplementing a previous communication, showed that the strength of spirits in the revenue tables properly belong to the temperature 55° F. only, and are incorrect at all other temperatures, and that necessarily at all temperatures below 55° the revenue must incur a loss, owing to contraction in the volume of the spirits. He further showed, by appealing to the meteorological data of the United Kingdom, that the mean temperature of spirits upon which duty is paid cannot exceed 46°, and is probably not more than 45° F. Seeing that every degree of mean temperature below 55° implies a loss to the revenue of 10,000%, the total loss to the revenue cannot fall far short of 100,000% per annum. He also showed that the loss to the revenue is shared in by the distiller or proprietor, since his property has been undervalued and disposed of at the incorrect estimate of the revenue official.

DISINFECTING POWDERS.

Mr. Rowland Williams read a paper on the examination of commercial carbolic acid and of disinfecting powders made therefrom. He described certain experiments he had made, which, he said, convinced him that the distillation method was the most accurate of the processes at present in use for the determination of water in commercial carbolic acid. Commercial carbolic acid, he said, sometimes contained rather an objectionable amount of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the attention of the analyst ought always to be directed to this point. If necessary the percentage might be ascertained by some simple modification of the well-known lead acetate method. In the case of carbolic acid powders, the basis of which was silica, or some similar substance, incapable of combining with carbolic or cresylic acid, the percentage of tar acids was, he believed, usually determined by the majority of chemists by distillation of a weighed quantity of the sample in a dry retort without any special condensing arrangement. This process gave fairly accurate results—generally rather too low, however, owing to loss either by decomposition or by imperfect condensation of the acid, or by both. Moreover, the distillation method, besides being of a somewhat crude character, was decidedly inconvenient for use in laboratories where a considerable number of samples of carbolic powder had to be simultaneously examined. On this account, for the last year or two he had endeavoured to devise some simple process which would yield accurate results and be applicable to a large number of samples at the same time. His first experiments were directed to the extraction of the tar acids from disinfectant powders by means of suitable volatile liquids, such as ether and alcohol, with subsequent evaporation of the solvents at the lowest possible temperature, but although the greatest care was taken, more or less of the acid was invariably dissipated, even at the gentle heat employed during the process. He next turned his attention to some body capable of combining with the tar acids, the solution of which could then presumably be evaporated without any risk

or loss. It naturally occurred to him that as soda and potash combined in the desired manner, with formation of the corresponding carbolates and cresylates, caustic soda would be the simplest reagent to employ; and, on working the experiment, he found it to answer the purpose admirably. Just about the time when he had successfully worked out this process Muter and De Koningh published the details of a very similar method; but, as their method seemed to him unnecessarily elaborate in more than one point, perhaps he might describe in full his simpler mode of procedure. He placed a fairly large quantity of the sample—say 600 grains—in a stoppered bottle, added 3,000 grains of strong alcohol (methylated spirit allowed to stand over carbonate of potash and redistilled was very suitable for the purpose), and digested for an hour or two, with frequent shaking. Then he passed the liquid through a double filter, and transferred two-thirds of the whole to a 10-oz. porcelain basin. He now added 300 grains of a 10-per-cent. solution of caustic soda, and evaporated the alkaline liquid until all the alcohol had been driven off, and the fluid measures only a few hundred grains. Then he transferred to a long narrow tube capable of holding 1,000 grains, and very carefully graduated into 500 divisions. If the alkaline solution was at all turbid it must be filtered and again concentrated previous to being transferred to the graduated tube. One hundred grains of hydrochloric acid were next added, and the liquid then saturated with common salt. After mixing well and allowing to cool to 10° Fahrenheit, the volume of tar acids might be read off with considerable accuracy. As the specific gravity of these acids usually lies between 1.04 and 1.05 he ascertained their approximate weight by adding on one-twentieth of the volume. For example, if 400 grains of a 15-per-cent. carbolic powder had yielded 56 grains measure of tar acids, the exact percentage would be $56 \div 28 \div 4 = 14.7$ per cent. He always examined the separated tar acids still further by shaking with twice their volume of a 10-per-cent. soda solution, and noting whether they dissolve to a perfectly clear solution. In cases where the tar acids existed in combination, with lime for instance, the process required a slight modification, which an experienced analyst could easily carry out. He might mention that he had proved the essential accuracy of the above process by experiments on two samples of carbolic powder, respectively containing 15 and 20 per cent. of tar acids, which had been most carefully prepared in his laboratory. The results were as follows:—

	Added	Found
Sample No. 1	15 per cent.	14.8 per cent.
Sample No. 2	20 ..	21 ..

These figures, he said, showed that the process might be relied upon, while for simplicity and comparative rapidity it left nothing to be desired.

Personalities.

MR. NEW, of St. Leonards, has sold his business to Mr. C. G. Skyrme.

MR. S. J. EVANS, of Naseby, New Zealand, has been burnt out.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.—The *Lancet* is informed that Sir Morell Mackenzie has resigned his membership of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

MR. RICHARD C. WEBB, M.P.S.I., has been elected alderman for St. Selskar Ward, Wexford. The contest with his opponent, Mr. Tyghe, was an exciting one, 82 of the 93 burgesses having recorded their votes, Mr. Webb winning by half-a-dozen votes.

DR. GLADSTONE, the new Vice-President of the London School Board, was born in 1827, and studied science in England and Germany. He has been Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, and has also filled the Chemical Chair at the Royal Institution. He enjoys a high reputation in scientific circles as a man of original research, and has regularly contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the British Association.

* Compare THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 14, page 491.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re C. W. JOHNSON, 30 Mark Lane, E.C., and at Rainham, Essex, Chemical Manure Manufacturer.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday last a meeting was held for the public examination of this debtor, who traded under the style of "Miller & Johnson" at the above addresses. Mr. Registrar Brougham presided, and Mr. Aldridge represented the Official Receiver. The debtor filed his own petition in September last, and accounts were submitted showing gross liabilities 24,309*l.*, of which 12,166*l.* was expected to rank, against assets valued at 2,563*l.* The creditors at their first meeting accepted a proposal for the payment of a composition of 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. Upon the case being called it was stated that neither the debtor nor anyone on his behalf was in attendance, and the learned Registrar ordered the examination to be adjourned *sine die*.

Re DAVID ADDISON BRADBURY, Holly Bank, Lindley, Medical Doctor.

The public examination of this debtor was held at the Huddersfield Bankruptcy Court on November 30, before his honour Judge Snagge. Mr. Learoyd, who appeared for the bankrupt, complained that the making of Mr. Bradbury a bankrupt was an abuse of the process of the Court, because there was only one creditor—namely, the executors of the bankrupt's father—who had obtained a judgment against him, and the solicitor for them was Mr. Haigh, the Official Receiver, who only employed Mr. Piercy for him after the bankruptcy was commenced. The Judge held that the proceedings were regular but almost unique. The bankrupt in his examination said he was a medical student and had been for eighteen or nineteen years, but should have qualified as a doctor but for an attack of paralysis fifteen years ago. He had no private means of his own, and in the last four or five years had only earned about 19*l.* by acting as *locum-tenens* for medical men. He was formerly a minister of the Methodist New Connexion, but left that body twenty years ago. There was no money settled upon his wife when they were married, three years ago, and they lived with her father for a time. He (the father) had made his will long before then, leaving her 4,000*l.* vested in trustees. He lived upon his wife's income. He denied that his father-in-law ever gave him 400*l.* Other transactions respecting which he was questioned he explained were really his wife's.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

- Booth & Melley, Birmingham, corsetière, surgical belt, and chest-expander manufacturers.
 Frampton & De Prenderville, Gloucester Terrace and Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, general medical practitioners.
 Isherwood & Turnbull, Outwood, Radcliffe, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

- Glass, Uriah, Bedminster, Bristol, journeyman cutler, also trading as the Castle Pharmacy and Tea Company at Bristol, in co-partnership with C. B. S. Norton, W. W. Powell, and W. H. R. Glass, chemist and tea merchant.
 Glass, William Henry Rich, Bedminster, Bristol, journeyman cutler, also trading as the Castle Pharmacy and Tea Company at Bristol, in co-partnership with C. B. S. Norton, W. W. Powell, and U. Glass, chemist and tea merchant.
 Hutchinson, Benjamin, Nottingham, mineral-water manufacturer.
 Wren, Augustus Burney, Manchester, veterinary surgeon.

ADJUDICATIONS.

- Glass, Uriah, Bedminster, Bristol, journeyman cutler, also trading as the Castle Pharmacy and Tea Company at Bristol, in co-partnership with C. B. S. Norton, W. W. Powell, and W. H. R. Glass, chemist and tea merchant.

Glass, William Henry Rich, Bedminster, Bristol, journeyman cutler, also trading as the Castle Pharmacy and Tea Company at Bristol, in co-partnership with C. B. S. Norton, W. W. Powell, and U. Glass, chemist and tea merchant.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Beall, Tom Hide, Brighton, cork cutter—December 12, Bankruptcy Buildings, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; December 20, Court House, Brighton.

Glass, Uriah, Bedminster, Bristol, journeyman cutler, also trading as the Castle Pharmacy and Tea Company at Bristol, in co-partnership with C. B. S. Norton, W. W. Powell, and W. H. R. Glass, chemist and tea merchant—December 19, Official Receiver's offices, Bristol; December 21, Guildhall, Bristol.

Glass, William Henry Rich, Bedminster, Bristol, journeyman cutler, also trading as the Castle Pharmacy and Tea Company at Bristol, in co-partnership with C. B. S. Norton, W. W. Powell, and Uriah Glass, chemist and tea merchant—December 19, Official Receiver's offices, Bristol; December 21, Guildhall, Bristol.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

Key, David Thomas, Edith Villas, West Kensington, surgeon—first and final div. of 1*s.* 3*d.*, any day except Saturday, Chief Official Receiver's offices, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

Martin, Henry (trading as John Hassall), Barking, Essex, and St. Paul's Churchyard, City, brush and comb manufacturer and sponge merchant—second and final div. of 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, December 5 and 6, or any subsequent Wednesday or Thursday, Mr. Henry W. Figg's, 37 Upper Thames Street.

Millar, Richard, London Lane, Hackney, formerly of Lavender Grove Dalston, trading at Duncan Road, London Fields, and Derby Road, South Hackney, drysalter and sance manufacturer—supplemental div. of 5*l.* 4*s.*, any day except Saturday, Chief Official Receiver's office, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

Morris, William, Ellesmere, Salop, veterinary surgeon—first and final div. of 4*l.*, December 8, Bankruptcy office, Chester.

Singleton, John, Kendal, physician and surgeon—first and final div. of 1*s.* 1*d.*, December 10, Official Receiver's office, Barrow-in-Furness.

Thomae, Frederick (trading as Frederick Thomae & Co.), Crouch Hall Road, Hornsey, and Mincing Lane and Mark Lane, City, late of Hornsey Lane, merchant—supplemental div. of 1*l.* 10*s.*, any day except Saturday, Chief Official Receiver's office, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Sharpe & Barron, 34 Shearbridge Road, Bradford, manufacturing chemists and mineral-water manufacturers. Partners: Ivy Riley Sharpe, 81 Preston Street, and Michael Barron, 27 Leatham Street, Bradford. Trustee: J. Butterfield, Bank Buildings, Manchester Road, Bradford, accountant. Assignment with a view to pay creditors in full, by three instalments—3*s.* April 1, 14*s.* August 1, and 3*s.* December 1, 1883, secured by the assignment of debtors' property to the trustee.

	£
Bannister, William, Keighley	26
Duckworth, Manchester	17
Freeman & Harper, Bradford	31
Hey & Smith	17
Thompson, N. & D.	33
Riley, Zillah	62
Crabtree, James	16
Nicholson, J., & Son, Leeds	17
Dyson, R. S., & Co., Huddersfield	12
Chapman, J., Birkenhead	19
Wood, George, Leeds	86
Woodhead, Thomas, Hkley	17

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., December 6.

AS we approach towards the Christmas season the markets assume a rather quieter tone, and business is reported to have been of a more restricted character this week than has been the case for some time. Heavy chemicals are pretty well maintained in price, although soda crystals have eased off just a little this week; and bleaching-powder is also weaker, while sulphate of ammonia is decidedly cheaper. Sal ammoniac, on the other hand, has been advanced in price, and there is some idea of an impending further improvement in acetate of lead. Sulphate of copper is much dearer. The principal news concerning other chemicals is that one of the German refiners of cocaine has made an important reduction in the price of his brand, and that caffeine is again cheaper. Cream of tartar and citric acid are dull and tending downward, and tartaric has fallen to a price unknown in recent years. Morphia, mercurials, iodides, and quinine are pretty well where they were, and lithia salts much higher. In drugs we have to report more or less important advances in colchicum seed, ergot of rye, rhubarb, clove-oil, menthol (Cocking's brand), and saffron. For balsam copaiba higher rates are also asked, but we hear that fine Tonquin pod-musk has sold at a reduction on the last sale rates, and civet has also eased off. Chamomiles, castor-oil, cascara sagrada, cinchona, and Irish moss are steady. In dysenteries, oils, &c., there are a number of alterations, but none of them of particular importance. Gambier, after an improvement, closes dull; shellac is slightly dearer as compared with our last report. Cablegrams regarding China galls quote higher and higher rates. Gum arabic is dull, but Zanzibar animi gum has made a further improvement. Cocoa-butter, Japan wax, and China soy are the turn easier. Oils generally firm, cocoanut, palm, and cotton-seed oils being higher in price; petroleum a trifle easier. All spices dull, except cloves, which are dearer.

It is stated that the Russian Customs duties on a number of alcoholic preparations—notably perfumery—and on soaps and other toilet articles are about to be again considerably increased.

WEST AFRICAN CINCHONA.—Among the bark offered for sale at the London auctions this week was the unusually large consignment of 50 bales from the island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, Western Africa. This bark, which generally reaches us *via* Lisbon, has been met with at the auctions several times before now, but never, we believe, in so large a quantity at any single sale. On Tuesday 5,253 lbs. were offered, the average weight of each package being about 1 cwt. The bark appears partly in thin twigs and partly in dull orange-coloured thinnish quills, about 8 in. to 10 in. in length, covered with a slightly silvery epidermis, and bearing a very great resemblance to the "Huanoco" bark from South America. It is obtained from *succirubra*-trees, which have, however, slightly altered some of their characteristics in the African climate.

We understand that the St. Thomas plantations have now arrived at a state of maturity which will enable their owners to send the produce to the market in much greater quantities than they have done hitherto.

CINCHONA AUCTIONS IN 1889.—At the London public sales on Tuesday it was decided to hold the first cinchona auctions in 1889, on Tuesday, January 15, and from that

day forward on every alternate Tuesday. The Amsterdam sales for 1889 have been fixed at January 17, February 21, March 21, May 2, June 13, July 18, September 5, October 3, November 7, and December 12, always on Thursdays following the London auctions.

A GOOD MEASURE GONE WRONG.—It appears from an official statement that legislation on the lines of the English Merchandise Marks Act has already been effected in Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, British Honduras, British Guiana, St. Lucia, Cape of Good Hope, the Gold Coast, Gibraltar, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements, and is promised at an early date by Natal, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos, Malta, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Grenada, Bermuda, Trinidad, and St. Vincent. Let us hope that the colonial authorities will work the Act in a less idiotic manner than is done by the Customs in this country.

THREE IMPORTANT RAILWAY SCHEMES.—Among the more ambitious schemes of international railway extension now in contemplation, that of the construction of a railroad from the north-east to the south-west, across the South American continent, is certainly the most important. As the starting-point of this route, the port of Recife, near Pernambuco, in the north-eastern corner of Brazil, has been selected. From there the railway will cross Brazil in a south-westerly direction, traversing the provinces of Pernambuco, Bahia, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso (the latter two being partly unexplored country), then crossing Paraguay and joining the lines already in existence in the Argentine Republic. One of the Argentine termini will then be connected with the Chilean port of Valparaiso, by means of a line across the Andes range. The distance from Valparaiso to Recife can be covered in five days; mail steamers from that port to Lisbon take nine days, and from the latter port to London letters are carried in three days. The distance from London to Valparaiso, which is now covered by the mail in about 38 days, will therefore, by the construction of the new line, be shortened to 17 days. The estimated total cost of the line is placed at 30,000,000*l.*, and the project is in the hands of a syndicate, headed by the director of the International Bank of Brazil. Another important railway line is being built in Asiatic Turkey, and will bring important opium and nutgall growing provinces of that country into more direct communication with the outer world. From Ismid—now the terminus of one of the few railways in the country—the line is to be extended to Angora, about 270 miles further into the interior; and thence, eventually, towards the Euphrates Valley. The section Ismid-Angora, the concession for which has been given to a German syndicate, must be finished in 1892. A third railway project has been taken in hand by the Russian Government, and will greatly assist the opening-up of Siberia to foreign trade, especially if, as now seems possible, Captain Wiggins's sea-route should prove impracticable. It is that of connecting the mouth of the Obi River, which communicates directly with the richest parts of Siberia, by means of a railway across the Oural mountains, with a port to be created on the northern coast of European Russia, south of Nova-Zembla. This line would be about 270 miles long, and be available for train service during six months every year. From the European terminus a regular steam service to Norway or Great Britain could be carried on between the months of May and November.

A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, under the direction of an international committee, has been established at Canton, to watch over the interests of commerce in general, to collect and, if possible, publish useful information, to arbitrate in commercial disputes, and to communicate to the consular representatives the complaints of foreign merchants.

THE UPROOTING OF CINCHONA-TREES IN CEYLON.—According to the *Ceylon Observer*, the cinchona-trees in Ceylon are in a very flourishing condition at present. Says that journal: "When we were getting 7*s.* 7*d.* per lb. for our officialis bark, the trees were cankering off in thousands. Now not a tree is sick or dying—all, even those which were

pruned until a couple of twigs at the summit only were left, are flourishing in a fashion which necessitates their uprooting for the sake of the tea, because they have put on umbrageous and horizontal growth of branches and most luxurious leafage, which too densely shades the more valuable tea-bushes. A considerable number, therefore, of our really fine trees of *C. officinalis* are doomed in the interests of the great staple tea. This may account for the heaviness of the present Ceylon exports.

ACETATE OF LEAD.—It is said that the German combination contemplate a further advance; at present white is held, according to brand, at 25s. to 27s. per cwt., pure at 44s. per cwt.

ACIDS.—*Carbolic* remains fairly steady, though crystals in bulk (2½-cwt. drums) may be had at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. *Boric* has advanced in Italy, crude in casks, with 18 per cent. maximum impurity, being now quoted at 25s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. Leghorn. *Citric* is quite dull and tending lower, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5¾d. per lb. being the nearest quotation. *Oxalic* steady at 4d. per lb. *Tartaric* has again declined, and may now be bought at 1s. 3¾d. per lb. for foreign and 1s. 4d. per lb. for English brands, a price which has not been known for ten or twelve years.

ALOES.—The steamer *Durban* has arrived with a large consignment, 194 packages, of Cape Aloes.

AMMONIA SALTS.—*Carbonate* steady at 4d. per lb. *Sa'- ammoniac* has been advanced in price by 2s., firsts being now held at 36s., seconds at 34s. per cwt. *Sulphate* lower and closing dull; grey 24 per cent. and Beckton, 12l. 5s.; llull, 12l. 2s. 6d.; Leith, 12l. 7s. 6d.

ANTIMONY.—*Black*, in powder, is quoted at 34s. per cwt.; lump at 2s. less. *Butter of antimony*, 34s. per cwt. *Sulph. precipit.*, 1s. 1d. per lb.

BALSAM COPAIBA very firmly held, stocks being small. For best Maranhão from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. is the nearest price, but some holders even ask 2s. 5d. per lb.

BORAX.—Refiners still hold at 30s. to 31s. per cwt., but second-hand parcels may be had as low as 28s. 6d. per cwt.

CAFFEINE has been further reduced in price by the English as well as by the German makers, 13s. per lb. being now asked for the citrate in crystals.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There are still a few lots offering on the market. The prices quoted range from 9l. 9s. to 9l. 15s., and we believe that 9l. 10s. has been paid this week for several lots of good fresh bark. It is stated on good authority that the article is at present manipulated by a firm in one of the Western States. There can be little doubt that the very high prices now ruling will stimulate the gatherers to commence peeling at the earliest possible opportunity next season, and we may then expect an abundance of very fresh bark. We call attention to a letter from an American firm in our correspondence columns.

CHAMOMILES.—The market here remains exceedingly firm at 90s. up to 5l. 17s. 6d. for Belgian flowers. We notice an arrival of 145 bales of chamomile flowers from Batoum (Black Sea) per steamer *Juan*. This is the repetition of a shipment from the same quarter (but at that time reaching us *via* Constantinople) which was received here at the time of the "run" on better articles some six years since. The Caucasian flowers then proved to be of very inferior quality, quite unable to compete with the Belgian variety, and after going begging for some time they were, we believe, ultimately sold for a small amount.

CINCHONA.—At the public auctions on Tuesday a somewhat larger quantity was offered than that shown at the preceding sales, but the assortment was of an inferior character. The catalogues included:—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon bark	1,415, of which 1,180 were sold	
East Indian bark ..	203 "	152 "
Java bark	71 "	62 "
South American bark ..	1,725 "	595 "
West Coast African bark ..	50 "	50 "
Total	3,470 "	2,039 "

The auctions opened with a very weak tone, and although a little more spirit was put into the bidding soon afterwards, there cannot be said to have been any substantial improvement as compared with the preceding sales, the unit remaining practically unchanged at 2d. to 2½d. per lb. The following are the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the various buyers at the auctions:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the American, French, &c., works	140,585
" the Mannheim and Amsterdam works	110,127
" the Auerbach works	63,855
Messrs. Howards & Sons	36,822
Agents for Messrs. Jobst & Zimmer	25,600
" the Brunswick works	16,969
Mr. Thos. Whiffen	16,383
Sundry buyers	18,883
Total quantity sold	429,260
Bought in or withdrawn	178,577
Total offered	607,837

By far the larger portion of the CEYLON CINCHONA sold consisted of *Succirubra* bark, which realised the following prices:—Original dust, 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; weak twigs, 2d. to 3½d.; chips, small to fairly good bright, 2½d. to 4d.; stem chips, 3½d. to 4d.; shavings, 4d. to 5d. for fair, and up to 7d. for a few good bright lots; ordinary damaged, brown and irregular quill, 3½d.; root, 2d. to 3½d. per lb.; renewed dull chips, 3d. to 3½d.; fair to good bold ditto, 4½d. to 6½d.; good bright shavings, 6½d. to 9d.; dust, 4d.; mixed chips, 4d. per lb. *Ledgeriana*, original dust, 1½d.; twigs and chips, 5d. to 6d.; fair to good chips, 4d. to 5½d.; shavings, 4d. to 7½d.; good bold shavings, 10½d. to 11d. (one of the best parcels in sale); renewed chips and shavings, 4d. to 9d.; dust, 4½d. per lb. *Crown*, *Hybrid*, and *Mixed*, original chips, 3½d. to 5d.; shavings, 3d. to 6½d.; renewed fine rich chips and shavings, 7d. to 1s. per lb. The moderate supply of EAST INDIAN barks did not offer many parcels of great value. Original *Crown* chips, dull and small, brought 3d.; renewed chips, from 6d. to 1s. per lb.; *Succirubra*, dull twigs and shavings, 2½d. to 3½d.; good bold shavings, 5½d. to 6½d.; a few cases fair mossy druggists' quill sold at 9d. per lb. Of JAVA BARK a poor assortment was partly disposed of, weak and damaged split, partly bold red quill, 3½d. to 5d.; very ordinary damaged papery ditto, 1½d. per lb.; good *Crown* branch chips, 7½d.; dusty ledger twigs, 3d. to 3½d. per lb. Fifty bags WEST COAST AFRICA BARK sold as follows:—*Succirubra*, quill, fair bright hard, about ¾ to 1 foot long, 5½d. to 6d. for sound; 5d. for damages; broken and mixed with branch, 3d. to 4½d.; twigs, 2d. to 3½d.; very low damaged, 1½d. per lb. Of SOUTH AMERICA BARK, large parcels of *Cuprea*, *Hard Pitayo*, and *Soft Colombian* were offered for sale, most of these being of old import, and having been offered very many times before already. None of these parcels were sold, *Cuprea* being generally held at 4d. to 4½d. per lb., *Hard Pitayo* at 3d. to 3½d., and *Soft Colombian* at 2½d. to 3½d. per lb. But of the *Calisaya* quills from the Bolivian plantations (represented by 722 packages), 594 were sold at full prices, viz. 6½d. to 9d. for damaged thin and more or less irregular, and 10d. to 1s. per lb. for good strong silvery quill. One small bag fine but damaged flat red bark sold, with good competition, at 8s. per lb.

CASTORUM.—The Hudson's Bay Co.'s annual winter auction will be held shortly. It comprises a fair assortment of about 1,500 lbs.

CIVET is arriving much more freely, and prices are moving downwards rapidly. In Paris business was done this week, we hear, at the equivalent of 11s. 4d. per oz. Here some holders ask 13s. per oz.

COCAINE.—One of the German manufacturers (Schering) has suddenly reduced his price to 16s. 3d. per oz. for bulk, in consequence, it is said, of reports from South America stating that another manufacturer has commenced making crude cocaine there. However this may be, the other German and the English makers have not yet followed suit, and quote 18s. 6d. per oz. for B.P. hydrochlorate. Messrs. Böhringer & Sons inform us, with reference to the reported synthetical manufacture of cocaine, that long before the publication of this process they have carried out the same idea in practice, though under a somewhat different form, for which they applied for a patent. The expectation that this discovery

will greatly influence the price of cocaine is erroneous, as the amount of the alkaloids in question is too small.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The usual monthly sales of *Cadbury's* cocoa-butter resulted in a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Three hundred 2-cwt. cases (quality A) sold at $12\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $13\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., commencing with the latter price and closing after the decline at $12\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. At Amsterdam 1,000 cwt. of *Van Houten's* cocoa-butter have been sold by auction at $70\frac{3}{4}$ c. to $71\frac{3}{4}$ c. per kilo. for A, $69\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $70\frac{1}{4}$ c. for B, and $68\frac{3}{4}$ c. to $68\frac{3}{4}$ c. for C quality.

COLCHICUM SEED is exceedingly rare, and very few cwts. are to be had on this market. The price is quite a fancy one, ranging from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.

COPPER (SULPHATE) has advanced in consequence of very brisk demand and the position of the metal. From 24l. to 24l. 10s. is now required.

CREAM OF TARTAR dull. We heard first white quoted at 105s. 6d. per cwt., but other holders ask up to 107s. per cwt.

CUBEBS firm here at unchanged prices. The latest Java mail advices state that the long-prevailing drought there has greatly hindered the growth of the berries. The next crop will be very late, and if the rainy season should not set in shortly, a considerable proportion of the next crop will be totally lost.

CUTCH.—Business has been done since our last report at 25s. for R S. in block, and 25s. 6d. to 26s. for tablets, 29s. 6d. for M.M. tablets, 26s. 6d. for Eagle, and 26s. for Pagoda; 550 boxes catalogued for the auctions were all bought in, and at Liverpool the market is languid.

ERGOT OF RYE has been in very brisk demand for the States; various prices are quoted, and it is said that good old *Russian* is not now obtainable under 1s. per lb., while for old *Spanish* up to 1s. 6d. per lb. is asked; but we have not heard that more than $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. has been paid for the former variety. At the close of our report, however, no reliable quotations are on cable, and we hear new *Spanish* quoted up to 2s. 7d. per lb. Four cases arrived from Vijo (Spain) this week. The *Spanish* crop is said to be a very small one this year.

GALLS.—*Turkey* steady at 58s. to 62s. 6d. for blue, up to 54s. for green, and 42s. 6d. to 45s. for white Bassorah. In *China* galls there is very little doing on the spot or for delivery, 65s. to 66s. being nominally asked, though it is said that privately 63s. has been accepted for a small parcel, quality not stated. Cablegrams from Shanghai quote 67s. c.i.f. for steamer shipment, and 64s. 6d. for crushed galls, December-January shipment.

GAMBOGE.—We notice arrivals of 7 cases per *Seine*, and 20 cases per *Malwa*, both *via* Singapore.

GUM ANIMI.—Of 57 cases *Zanzibar* offered to-day, a good proportion sold at a fresh advance, viz., good bold, medium and small palish sorts, 15l. 2s. 6d.; ambery ditto, part weak, 14l. 17s. 6d.; good bean and pea, 10l. 2s. 6d. to 10l. 7s. 6d.; siftings, 44s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—A fairly heavy supply, mostly of poor and medium qualities, was offered for sale to-day, but the demand proved a very languid one indeed, and only a small proportion, consisting almost exclusively of common to fair East Indian gums, was disposed of at unaltered rates, viz.: *East Indian*, of which 1,601 packages were shown, at 5l. to 5l. 10s. per cwt. for exceptionally fine pale Ghatti, 60s. to 91s. for good to fine pale reddish, 41s. 6d. to 45s. for medium brown, and down to 27s. for dark and ordinary lots. Of siftings a fair proportion sold, at 29s. down to 17s. 6d. per cwt. for dull to fairly good palish, while pickings went at from 24s. down to 10s. per cwt. One lot fine bold pale *Amrad* drop realised 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.; fair red to amber, 52s. to 66s.; dark and woolly mixed, 38s. 6d. to 43s.; good small soft to ordinary dark red siftings, 49s. to 26s. 6d.; pickings, 42s. 6d. down to 21s. per cwt. Besides these East Indian gums, there were 23 packages *Cape*, 34 *African West Coast*, 25 *Australian*, 24 *Egyptian* and 14 *Mogadore Amrad*, 22 *Gehzirah*, and 12 *Turkey* sorts, nearly the whole of which remained unsold. From Liverpool we hear that the reduced stocks of *Egyptian* gum have enabled holders to realise some little advance in prices; ordinary to very fine *amrad* at 95s. to 160s. *Brazilian* has been in better demand during the last few days.

GUM MASTIC.—The stock in Smyrna is small—only about 28 cwt.—and consists of fine quality only, quoted at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. Medium and inferior qualities are not expected until January.

HONEY.—Firm, but quiet. *Californian* is worth from 40s. to 50s., and *Chilian* from 22s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt., according to quality. At Liverpool 324 barrels *Chilian* honey were received from Valparaiso at the end of last week.

IODINE unaltered at 9d. per oz. for *Crude*, 13s. 6d. per lb. for *Resublimed*, and 18s. per lb. for *Iodide of potassium*. *Iodoform* crystals 16s. 3d., powder 16s. per lb.

IRISH MOSS is in very good demand indeed, at 10s. to 13s. for common to medium qualities.

LITHIA SALTS.—In consequence of a combination formed by the Continental makers prices have advanced considerably.

MORPHIA firm at 5s. per oz. from the manufacturers.

MUSK—We hear that after the last auctions, sales have been made of fine *Tonquin* pods, first pile, at rather lower rates, but that on the other hand there has been a fairly good inquiry for low qualities, resulting in business in third pile *Tonquin* at some advance.

OIL (CASTOR)—The position of the article appears a favourable one, and our stocks, though heavy, are gradually working down. The Liverpool market remains very firm at $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. for good *Calcutta* seconds, with sales at that figure, and at $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. for *Madras*. Reports from *Calcutta*, dated Nov. 13, state that prices have been maintained, owing to small stock and stoppage of production, resulting from the closing of the greater number of oil-factories for a fortnight from last Sunday. This step was resolved on at a meeting held by the crushers in order to lower the rates of castor-seed. Sales of No. 3 quality and London good second have been made at full rates for immediate shipment.

OIL (OLIVE) firm; *Spanish* at 37l., *Sicilian* 35l., and *Mogadore* 35l. 10s. The new crop is now being pressed in Northern Italy. Thus far very little has been produced, and prices remain steady; but the bulk of the crop is expected in a few weeks, and a decline is anticipated by that time. Reports from Naples describe the new oil in the province of Lecce as of very good quality, but the bulk is being used for local consumption.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star anise.*—The London market is very firm at 6s. 6d. The latest China quotation is still 6s. 1d. c.i.f. English distilled anise 12s. per lb. Essential oil of *Almonds* (English) is quoted at 25s. per lb. *Bergamot* a good crop, but prices unchanged. *Cassia* remains quiet in London at 3s. 3d. per lb. China cablegrams quote 3s. "c.i.f. terms." *Citronella* remains dull and lifeless at $\frac{7}{8}$ d. to $\frac{15}{16}$ d. per oz. for native brands on the spot. *Clove* again dearer, English at 5s. 6d., foreign a fraction lower. English distilled oil of *Cubeb* 46s. per lb. French *Lavender* still firm, and likely to advance further. *Lemongrass* fairly steady at $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. *Lemon* quiet, and not unlikely to fall in value as the season advances. *Menthol.*—The price of Cocking's brand has been advanced to 6s. for fire, and 5s. for second quality. Japanese oil of *Peppermint* has not been altered in price. American peppermint (H.G.H.) is quoted at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per lb. We hear it stated, on apparently good authority, that experiments made in certain districts of Poland have shown that a fine quality of peppermint oil can be distilled from plants raised in that country, and it is now intended to lay out extensive plantations for the cultivation of the herb. *Otto of rose* unchanged. English distilled *Yellow Sandalwood* oil, 17s. Oil of *Sassafras*, 3s. 6d.; *Spearmint* (H.G.H.), nominally 13s. 6d. per lb.

OILS (VARIOUS).—*Cocunut* oil remains very firm at the recent advance: Ceylon on the spot, 16l. 10s. to 27l. 5s.; Cochin, 23l. 10s. to 29l.; and Mauritius at 27l. A large business for shipment is reported in the two former varieties. *Cottonseed* dearer; refined spot, 23l. to 24l.; new crude, 21l. 10s. to 21l. 5s. Hull, refined naked, 21l. 10s.; crude, 19l. 17s. 6d. to 20l. *Linseed*, quiet; spot and landed London, 18l. 10s.; Hull, 17l. 10s. *Palm* oil has further advanced to 23l. or 23l. 10s. for fine Lagos, but this advance is checking business here, and to some extent also at Liverpool.

OPIUM.—On November 23 the Smyrna market was quiet, with very little business. The arrivals from the commencement of the season were: Smyrna, 3,240; Constantinople, 2,700; Salonica, 600; total, 6,540 cases.

QUICKSILVER.—Early in the week there was some slight improvement in the position, and business was reported in second hands up to 8*l.* 10*s.* per bottle, but since then an easier feeling has again taken possession of the market, and second-hand holders close at 8*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 7*s.*, the importers' price being nominal at 9*l.* 10*s.*

QUININE.—There were rumours early this week of transactions of some importance at an enhanced price, *Brunswick* quinine in bulk being reported sold at 1*s.* 4½*d.* per oz. for March-April delivery, and on Tuesday we heard that another 50,000 oz. of the same brand had changed hands at 1*s.* 4*d.* per oz. Smaller sales of *B.S.* quinine, also second-hand, at 1*s.* 4*d.* per oz. are likewise reported; but we should think there would be some difficulty to sell at that price. All the other makers' quotations remain unchanged.

RHUBARB is reported to have been in strong demand since last week's auctions, and a considerable proportion of the lots then sold has since changed hands at, we believe, 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. advance.

SAFFRON very firm, and still creeping up slowly, at 57*s.* to 58*s.* per lb. for finest Valencia.

SHELLAC.—At the end of last week, when the statistical position of the article in London became known, the market further increased in firmness, and a considerable business was done on the spot on the basis of *Second orange* TN, spot, 57*s.*; January delivery, 59*s.* 6*d.*; February, 60*s.*; *Garnet* AC, 49*s.* spot. The heavy quantities announced for auction on Tuesday had the effect of somewhat restricting business on Monday, but for the few sales reported higher prices were paid, TN, January delivery, closing at 60*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. At the public sales a very firm tone prevailed, and nearly the whole of the quantity catalogued was disposed of with good competition. The catalogues comprised:—

Orange ..	879 cases, of which 735 were sold.
Garnet ..	108 " " 108 "
Button ..	195 " " 157 "
Total ..	1,172 1,000

The prices paid privately before the auctions were fully maintained, the result being equivalent to an advance as compared with the previous week's auctions of 1*s.* per cwt. on *second orange*, *garnet*, and inferior button lacs, while fine button was unchanged. The following prices were paid:—*Orange* first (H in diamond), rather red, worked 70*s.* to 71*s.*; ordinary, 69*s.*; fine pale unworked seconds, 64*s.* to 65*s.*; bronze-coloured to good worked ditto, 61*s.* to 63*s.*; fair to good seconds, 59*s.* to 61*s.*; TN, 58*s.*; ordinary to low, 56*s.* to 53*s.* per cwt. *Garnet* lac brought 48*s.* 6*d.* to 49*s.* for fair AC, partly without reserve, and 47*s.* 6*d.* down to 45*s.* for blocky and dull ditto. *Button* sold at 69*s.* to 72*s.* for fair to fine bright first, 61*s.* to 62*s.* for ordinary seconds, 56*s.* to 60*s.* for good to fine thirds. After the auctions prices remained very firm, and business was reported on Wednesday at 75*s.* for first, H in diamond, and 58*s.* to 59*s.* for TN seconds; but the market closes rather duller, though at unchanged prices. Mail advices from Calcutta, dated 13th Nov., again lay stress upon and confirm the alleged shortness of the sticklac crop, and state that the local shellac market is very strong, with an upward tendency, though the firmness of the holders checks business. Buttonlac is not offered on the market, sellers refusing to quote. The shipments from Calcutta to the United Kingdom during the month of November are cable at 2,400 cwt., against 7,400 cwt. in November, 1887.

SPICES.—The tone of the market is generally dull and lower, with the exception of *Cloves*, which still continue to advance. There has been some considerable inquiry for common St. Vincent *Ironroot* prior to the sales, and about 500 packages changed hands at 1½*d.* per lb., but at the auctions there was very little improvement, medium quality selling at 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb. *Cassia Lignea* remains quite neglected. About 120 packages wild Bombay were shown at the sales, but met with no inquiry. *Chillies* quiet; bright new Zanzibars were bought in at 40*s.* per cwt. nominally. *Cloves* have

slowly advanced all through the week, business being done privately at 9*d.* to 9¾*d.* for common to fine bright, but mainly at 9¾*d.* to 9¾*d.* for fair. At auction that price was maintained, and up to 10*d.* per lb. was realised for fine quality. Fair Amboinas, 1*s.* 1*d.*; good Penangs, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. *Ginger* dull, and fully 1*s.* to 2*s.* cheaper for ordinary and fair Cochins, with sales at 16*s.* to 18*s.* for lean to fair rough, 23*s.* 6*d.* for fair medium washed, 41*s.* 6*d.* for fine half-cut, and up to 57*s.* for bold cut. Japanese flake ginger sold at 15*s.* per cwt. *Mace* dull; 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* for West India. *Nutmegs* neglected; fine (67) Penang, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Bombay (83 to 103), 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. *Black Pepper* quiet; Singapore on the spot has been sold at 7½*d.* *White Pepper* lifeless at 12*d.* for Singapore; Penang, December-January, sold at 11½*d.* per lb. *Pimento* slightly easier; common to fair, 2¾*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 24.

THE condition of trade in this market is not very encouraging at present. Most buyers appear satisfied to provide such quantities and descriptions as their immediate necessities call for, leaving the requirements of the future to such time as they may be wanted. The period of the year, too, is against any spirited buying, as, with the end drawing near, the disposition becomes general to reduce rather than add to accumulations. As for speculative ventures, they are an absent feature of the market to-day.

ACID (CARBOLIC) is on the advance, bulk now quoted at 29*c.*, and bottles at 34½*c.*; at these figures foreign makers are not inclined to accept many orders for forward delivery.

BALSAMS.—*Copaiba* is closely concentrated in the hands of one concern, and, naturally, prices have been tending better. Large sales have been made upon the basis of 52½*c.* to 55*c.* for Central American, but to-day 55*c.* to 57½*c.* is asked, and Pará is quoted 60*c.* *Canada* has eased off to \$2.75, at which some business has been completed, but in most instances \$2.90 is wanted for additional lots. *Tolu* has sold at 30*c.* from importers' hands, but jobbers are endeavouring to obtain 35*c.*

BARKS.—*Cuscuta Sagrada* is in small stock, closely concentrated and held at 40*c.* to 42*c.* Previous to the advance some 4,000 lbs. were purchased for London, but the terms did not transpire, though it is understood the price was not far from 32*c.* to 35*c.* The tendency of the market for *Senega* is higher, as an effort to accumulate is now being made; the price remains 62½*c.* Other lines quoted about as before.

BICHRIMATE OF POTASH AND OF SODA have been advanced to 11½*c.* and 9½*c.* respectively by the Philadelphia maker. It is generally understood here that this house works in harmony with the principal foreign producer, therefore instructions by cable to correspond are hourly anticipated.

BORAX has again been advanced, due to "pool" influences, and is now held at 8½*c.* for refined in car lots, 9*c.* for powdered, and 8*c.* for concentrated. The stock is exceedingly small, and a further rise is considered certain after the turn of the year.

BROMIDE OF POTASH.—*English* is being offered here in competition with the domestic at 32½*c.*, and some considerable business has transpired for future delivery.

CAMPHOR.—For refined the market has strengthened, due to continued good demand, absence of outside parcels, and strong advices from London and primary sources. For barrels the price is now 27½*c.* to 28*c.* firm spot, and 29*c.* to 30*c.* for forward deliveries; but with the latter it is understood that protection against lower prices at time of delivery is extended by the manufacturers.

CHEMICALS (HEAVY BRITISH) have been sustained at about former values, but the demand has shown less urgency, supplies being taken with a view chiefly of immediate necessities.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—The key of the situation is held by one concern, and to discourage importations the price is

kept below the lay-down cost. Trieste is offered as wanted at 20c.

LYCOPodium.—The price has been reduced to 34c. to 35c.

OIL (CASTOR).—The price has been advanced by the manufacturers to 12½c. in barrels, and 12½c. in cases; but these quotations are only for prompt deliveries, important future contracts bring declined upon this basis.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—The feature of the market has been the concentration of the stock of *Cassia*, and the consequent advance in price. Sales have been made for this purpose of about 250 cases at 70c. to 77c., but at the close to-day it would be difficult to shade 80c., while 85c. is thought to better reflect the true value. The rise is due to London and China advices. *Sassafras* has advanced to 70c. to 75c., owing to the continued scarcity and active demands. *Anise* is distributed somewhat, though the tendency of the market is higher. Sales have been made at \$147½, but \$150 to \$152½ is now required. Though London shows a slightly higher value by cable for H. G. H. *Peppermint*, yet the advance has not been sufficient to arouse any export inquiry here. The price remains \$325 as inside, though some holders' ideas exceed this figure.

OPiUM.—The position has not improved, but on the contrary the price continues to favour the buyer, who, however, appears indifferent to the sacrifices that are made in his behalf. Low-test 9-per-cent. goods can now be had at \$1.85 in bond, this price representing the case value; but as jobbing lots can be purchased at an advance of 5c. per lb. upon this quotation, there is no inducement to anticipate future wants, hence most of the business completed is simply against the requirements as they currently develop.

QUININE continues dull, at least so far as regards the sale of quantities, the business passing being wholly of a jobbing character. "*Gold and Silver*" offers in a small way at 32c. for large bulk, *Brunswick* 33c., and *B. & S.* 34c.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

SINCE our last report the position of the chemical trade has but slightly altered, but the fact is gradually becoming more evident that new ways of trading are being adopted among manufacturers, totally opposed to the old theory of the survival of the fittest. Formerly it was a competition between short and long purses, and the ultimate result was almost always the same. Now, however, after a ruinous competition for many years, manufacturers, finding that even if firms failed, works cannot be equally destroyed, are adopting a new mode of improving their position. It is certainly artificial, but so far has been attended with success. In *Bleaching-powder* it has been carried on for a considerable period, and the result has been most satisfactory. The same process is now being applied to *Caustic soda*, and already several thousand tons have been taken out of production, resulting in advanced quotations. A similar process seems likely to be applied to *Chlorate of potash*, and, in fact, appears the only one likely to give this article a firm basis. In *Soda crystals* we hear that the Newcastle makers have decided to reduce their deliveries for next year by 20,000 tons.

ACIDS.—*Tartaric*.—Consumers seem to think that the end of the decline is nearly reached, and there has been a considerable amount of buying for delivery over next year at 1s. 4d. We hear that a large foreign manufacturer has decided to stop manufacturing at the present prices as soon as his contracts are completed, and we cannot see how the low condition of the market can be maintained for any lengthened period. *Boracic* is very firm on the spot at 27s., and a large sale is reported for delivery over the next five years, at a full price. This is a very peculiar and unusual contract in the trade, and may have a special effect upon the borax market.

AMMONIA SALTS.—There has been a movement in these chemicals, and most of these preparations have advanced. *Sal-ammoniac* is dearer with a very steady demand, and the lowest closing quotations are, for first 36½, and for second quality 34½ per ton. *Muriate* is also firmer, and lower grades are dearer. The closing quotations are as follows: grey at

24½, large grain white at 32½, and small at 27½ per ton. *Carbonate* is in good demand, and closes with a further advance, 3½d. being now asked. The price is expecting to advance to 4d. per lb. *Sulphate*, on the other hand, has been depressed.

METAL BASES.—These are all on a better footing, and we are likely to see a more active demand and higher prices. The shipments of *Copperas* are much heavier, and Welsh has advanced to 34s, Lancashire closing firmly at 36s. *Copper sulphate* has made a sudden and very important advance, partly caused by the export demand, partly by some large Government orders, and partly by a combination among the makers. A large business has been done at 23½ to 24½ 10s. per ton, and the closing quotations are 24½ 5s. for spot, and 25½ for next year. *Lead acetate* attracts more attention, it being rumoured that a German syndicate is again being created to advance prices.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, December 4.

THE next public sales of Java cinchona will take place on December 13, and will comprise about 153 tons, in 1,748 bales and 142 cases, of which about 35 tons are Government cinchona. The quantity of manufacturers' bark amounts to about 122 tons, with an average of 43 per cent. sulphate of quinine, or about 188,000 oz. 97 tons contain 1 to 2 per cent. of sulphate of quinine; 203 tons, 2 to 3 per cent.; 270 tons, 3 to 4 per cent.; 295 tons, 4 to 5 per cent.; 133 tons, 5 to 6 per cent.; 149 tons, 6 to 7 per cent.; 73 tons, 7 to 8 per cent.; total, 122 tons. The druggists' bark (about 31 tons) consists of:—*Succirubra*: quills, 120 cases, 8 bales; broken quills and chips, 145 bales; root, 55 bales. *Calisaya*: Schuhrkraft quills, 17 bales; broken quills and chips, 24 bales; Anglica, broken quills and chips, 73 bales; root, 15 bales; Javanica, broken quills and chips, 16 bales; root, 4 bales; and the manufacturers' bark of:—*Ledgeriana* quills, 22 cases; broken quills and chips, 993 bales; root, 241 bales. *Officinalis*, broken quills and chips, 22 bales; *Hybrids*, broken quills and chips, 131 bales; mixed bark, 4 bales; total, 122 cases, 1,748 bales.

EXPORT OF SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS.

THE following is a copy of the form which has to be filled in and sent to the Board of Inland Revenue by druggists who desire to export spirituous preparations, and to claim the drawback thereon. We presume copies of the form will be supplied to druggists when they have taken out the necessary rectifier's or compounder's licence.

No. 111-4.

Notice to Pack and Remove Medicinal Spirits for Exportation.

I, _____ Rectifier at _____ hereby give
Notice that I intend, on the _____ day of _____ 188 _____
at _____ o'clock in the _____ to fill and send from my Stock to the
Port of _____ for Exportation by the Ship _____ the under-
mentioned cases of Medicinal Spirits.

Dated _____

188 _____

Rectifier.

NOTE.—Twelve hours' notice must be given.

Number of Cases	Distinguishing Numbers on Cases	Mark	Description of Tinctures	Number of Bottles in each Case	Total Number of Bottles in each size	Number of Bottles to a Gallon	Quantity in bulk, Gallons	Whether prepared from Proof or Rectified Spirit	Strength of Spirits as determined at the Laboratory	Proof Gallons

N.B.—This document must be sent by post to the Laboratory, and copies in duplicate to the Customs Officers at Port of Shipment



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.

Who Will Help Jerusalem?

SIR,—We enclose you translation of another letter received from the Patriarch of Jerusalem, in which you will see that they have special need for quinine owing to the prevalence of fevers. As you know, all the churches and hospitals in Jerusalem are supported entirely by outside contributions, as the natives are too poor to render them any assistance. We believe that these hospitals are free to any travellers from abroad who may happen to be taken sick at Jerusalem. We shall have pleasure to send an additional quantity of the compressed quinine as requested, and, if any one else desires to make a contribution, will be willing to compress it and forward it free of charge, giving the name of the person supplying it, who will no doubt receive acknowledgment in due season.

Yours very respectfully,

December 5.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.

Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Most worthy Messieurs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.,—Nicodemus, by the Grace of God Patriarch of the Holy City of Jerusalem and of all Palestine, sends greeting. The favour and peace of Almighty God, and saving health and every good be with you.

Out of your abundant love for the Most Holy Mother of Churches in Zion, you have been pleased to send Us a case containing medicines in aid and furtherance of Our work at the Patriarchal Hospital in this Holy City. This laudable gift, pleasing in the sight of God, We received with heartfelt thanks, duly appreciating the good feeling thus shown, which, while it honours the donors, clearly testifies to your desire to practise the Christian virtues.

We therefore now desire to convey to you the expression of Our most profound gratitude for the medicines sent to Us. Confidently relying on your noble sentiments, and on your genuine filial devotion to the Venerable Church in Zion, We would venture in fatherly frankness here to make it known to you that you would place Us under infinite obligations, if you favoured Our Patriarchal Hospital with yet another parcel of English quinine, the want of which is so greatly felt here among a community sorely and continuously afflicted with the ever-present fever.

In concluding this present letter, We wish you, all and each of you, many years of sound good health, and pray that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ may grant you His favour, love and peace, give you grace to continue in well-doing, and endow you with all things pleasant and desirable.

Written in the Holy City of Jerusalem, on this the 19th day of October, 1883.

You have our prayers.

THE PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM.

In Christ Jesus.

Methylated Spirit.

SIR,—The letters of Messrs. Blackwell, Hayes & Co. and of a "Perplexed Reader" are connected with subjects regarding which it would be beneficial for chemists to have a more intimate knowledge than they at present have. A "Perplexed Reader" quotes from THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS'

DIARY, 1888, a statement concerning the making of varnish. On turning to the reference given in connection with this statement, it is found to be a reprint of an answer to a correspondent, but no authority is quoted, neither are the grounds stated on which the opinion is based. There is, however, in your issue for September 1, 1888, a letter printed in which it is stated, on behalf of the Board of Inland Revenue, that methylated spirit may be retailed [under licence] without procuring bond, provided it is retailed only; that varnish or polish may be made from "finish" [by a licensed retailer] on condition that the "finish" is not prepared on the retailer's own premises; and that soap, compound camphor, aconite, and belladonna liniments cannot be made with methylated spirit without giving bond. The above is the only published statement of official opinion to this effect that I am aware of. Since 1884 it has been the practice of the authorities to print on the back of the licence a summary of the provisions of Section 126 of "The Spirits Act, 1880" (43 & 44 Vict. cap. 24), but neither in this nor in a "Notice to Chemists and Druggists and other persons authorised to use Methylated Spirit," dated Sept 1883, is it stated that bond is required from licensed retailers to enable them to use methylated spirit in the making of varnish, "finish," or the specially mentioned liniments. If the foregoing opinion be the true interpretation of the law, then it is to be feared that it is not so well known as it ought to be, either by retailers of methylated spirit or by excise officers. By the former it is believed to be—all unwittingly—more honoured in the breach than the observance, and some at least of the latter are under the impression that bond is only required from users, who are not also retailers of methylated spirit, in order that they may be enabled to buy and stock larger quantities than one gallon at a time. That there is some justification for the impression just referred to is evident when the history of the law as to methylated spirit is borne in mind. By the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 38, the manufacture of methylated spirit was first authorised, and persons desiring to use it were required to make application on special forms and give security for its proper use. These persons, however, had no power to retail it, and by this Act the excise authorities had absolute control over the use of every drop manufactured. For the purpose presumably of allowing persons requiring small quantities in the pursuit of their legitimate callings to obtain sufficient for their needs without giving bond which would have, and no doubt had, proved to be burdensome and restrictive to trade, a class of retailers was created by the Act 24 and 25 Vict. c. 91, licensed to sell in quantities not exceeding one gallon at a time. The control of the excise over the actual use of all the methylated spirits used was thus to some extent relaxed. Another Act (29 and 30 Vict. c. 64) prohibits the use of methylated spirit in the preparation of any article capable of being used internally as a medicine. The last Act dealing with the subject is that of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict. c. 24), and merely consolidates the previously existing law. It appears thus to be just questionable whether or not the "Board" has power to enforce the opinion previously quoted. Grant, however, for the sake of argument that it has the power, and look for a moment what this would mean. To construe this Act so as to prevent a licensed dealer from doing what an unlicensed person might do would be to create an anomalous state of affairs, and might ultimately lead to a loss of revenue by a diminution in the number of licences. Thus an unlicensed person could purchase small quantities of methylated spirit, use it in making, say, furniture reviver, and sell the product, while it would be illegal for a licensed retailer to prepare and sell the same article. The former could in like manner make varnish, while the latter could not, without giving bond or purchasing a separate supply of "finish." If this would not be oppression it would be something nigh akin to it, and it is hard to see what loss could possibly accrue to the revenue from allowing licensed retailers to prepare, at least, varnish polish and "finish" without giving bond or purchasing separate supplies of "finish" prepared elsewhere.

I am, one looking for

MORE LIGHT.

"Salt in Extract of Meat."

SIR,—Since the appearance in your issue of November 17 of the paragraph bearing the heading quoted above, I have

been flooded with inquiries upon the subject. Perhaps you will allow me a few lines on this question.

I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion that if it had not been for the success and growing popularity of certain brands of "meat extracts" and "bouillons"—some of which are advertised in your pages—we might never have been favoured with the alarm sounded by Dr. R. Sendtner, and at this moment being systematically disseminated through the medium of the press.

In the forms at present before me the statements respecting the "52 to 77 per cent. of added salt" are couched in terms so vague that I cannot deal with them in quite so definite a manner as I should otherwise.

Of course no one would be rash enough to deny that Dr. Sendtner has examined "samples" of meat-extract, giving the results you, sir, rightly call "astonishing"; but what I am prepared to state is that the specious "lesson which is deduced" from the foregoing has, as regards the English market at this moment, not the slightest foundation attributable to fact. I may possibly speak a little more plainly later on, but for the present I will only say that of the "meat-extracts and bouillons" advertised in your pages, and in the chief London morning papers of November 17, 1888 (the date on which the paragraph referred to appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*), and purchasable by retail, not one contained as much as half the smallest quantity of added salt mentioned in the said paragraph.

It may be as well to add that I have no interest whatever (direct or indirect), in the commercial sense, in any "meat-extract" preparation, although for the last thirty years I have been, professionally, pretty well acquainted with all that has been done in this, now important, branch of trade.

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest that "interesting details" of the peculiar character of those in the paragraph I have been referring to should in future be taken with more than a single grain of "added salt."

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

W. LASCELLES-SCOTT.

Forest Gate, Essex, November 27.

The Cascara Boom.

SIR,—We notice in your issue of November 10, under the head of Trade Reports, a statement in regard to cascara sagrada which, if left uncontradicted, might lead consumers to the conclusion that there was a "corner" in the article here, and that some house had not furnished the goods they sold. The facts, as far as we know, are as follows: This time last year the available stock of cascara was fully 50 tons, and sales were made from 23s. to 28s. c.i.f. European ports. The new crop begins to be heard from about June, and promises to be as abundant as usual, one collector actually contracting with our firm for 30 tons to be delivered over the season. On the strength of this we accepted orders for 10,000 lbs. at a low price, but considerably above that of 1887, and this bark has all been shipped. Your remarks about the awkward position of the selling house might be construed to refer to us, hence we trouble you. True, we were disappointed in not getting the supplies promised, but so were our competitors, and there is no truth in the story that one house tried to corner the market on another. There is a genuine scarcity of cascara sagrada, which will become more marked before it is possible to renew stocks with new bark. The total crop this season was not 40 tons, against 100 to 150 in former years, while the consumption is greatly on the increase. To our best information no cascara can be gathered now, and the new bark does not come on this market before August-September. There is no accumulation of stock either here or in San Francisco. Every small lot that appears is eagerly competed for by consumers, and we are quite within the mark when we state that to-day there is not 10,000 lbs. bark for sale in the whole country.

We are, your obedient servants,

SCHOELLKOPF, HARTFORD, & MACLAGAN (LTD.).
New York, November 20.

Patent Medicines.

SIR,—Will you allow me to suggest a means by which I think all connected with the sale of patent medicines may

benefit themselves if they will only pull together for once? and it seems to me that the proposition I am about to make is quite workable if the subject is thoroughly gone into by those interested.

We hear of rings in copper, salt, wheat, &c.: why not in patent medicines? The country chemist has a very hard time of it nowadays, and anything, therefore, which will bring about a more satisfactory state of things will, I am sure, be acceptable, even if it be a ring, which in this case will do no harm to the community at large.

I take it that the proprietors of patent medicines, &c., are for the most part chemists, who, if they had their choice, would sooner see their brother-chemists getting the profit on their preparations than the grocers making a draw of them to enable them to get large profits on their teas.

If this be the case, then, why cannot the proprietors of the chief patents combine and sign an agreement to supply only those wholesale houses who will agree to do solely with those who in their turn bind themselves not to sell below the market prices?

By such a scheme, I maintain, everyone would benefit. Chemists would not be so anxious to push their own specialties, and consequently the sale of patents would increase, much to the satisfaction of the enterprising proprietors. The various patent medicine houses would benefit by the increased sales, and I feel sure chemists would not begrudge them a little more profit than they now get, which cannot be much more than enough to pay rent, rates, and packing.

Any vendor of patents would, I am sure, be only too pleased to sign such an agreement, and thus make a considerable addition to his slender profits without doing the public any serious injustice. I wish to make this point quite clear, as no doubt some people would say it would be unfair to the public. If so, do they not think it unfair that chemists should be called upon to pass examinations for the safety of the public, and then that they should have their legitimate profits thrown to the winds by the grocer, who has no risk of examinations to pass? The extra cost to the consumer would be so slight that he would not notice it; but these small amounts would make a vast difference to the country chemist who, as in my case, is situated in a town where all the doctors dispense their own medicines, and where there is a large and very close-cutting general store.

It is all very well for some of the Bloomsbury Square magistrates to say that we should not sell things that do not absolutely belong to pharmacy and chemistry proper; but I should like them to live in the country for a time, and they would soon alter their tune. I myself have gone a little further than many who nowadays content themselves with passing the Minor only; but I find that so far the analyses I have done will only about pay for a good set of apparatus, and we cannot all be wholesale manufacturing chemists.

Some may say that if my suggestions were adopted the sale of such articles as Allen's hair restorer would be interfered with, because people would not pay 6s.—and very wise of them. Then let the proprietors mark them 4s., which would allow a fair profit to the vendor, and get over the difficulty. I believe these extravagantly priced articles were the cause of all the trouble, as the temptation to the grocer was very great.

No doubt many who take the trouble to read this letter will pass their comments on it either to their assistants or wives, but I hope they will not let it rest there. I know you will insert their letters on the subject, and unless it is seen that there is a somewhat general opinion that these suggestions are workable they are sure not to be taken up.

Working out this scheme will entail a great deal of labour, but no doubt the trade would subscribe the necessary sum for preliminary expenses. I shall be willing to do all in my power, but will not take up more space with further suggestions until some comments have been made on the scheme. Doubtless the trade would be very grateful if Messrs. Davenport, Beecham, Powell, Steedman, Eno, Lamplough, &c., would favour them with their views on the matter.

Yours truly,

RICARDO, M.P.S.

SIR,—“Common Sense,” in your last issue, has opened up an interesting theme, viz., the great prominence chemists generally give to the advertising of quack nostrums, which

balsam and turpentine cannot be equalled for making labels adhere to tinware.
Cardiff.

Yours truly,
R. W. DUCK & SON.

Patent Sticky Fly-papers.

SIR,—In your excellent DIARY, just to hand, you recommend parchment paper for use in the manufacture of sticky fly-papers.

Permit me to point out for the benefit of your readers that under Patent No. 10,781, and dated August 5, 1887, the use of this for this particular purpose is a monopoly of,

Yours truly,

THE PROPRIETOR OF

WILSON'S PATENT STICKY FLY-PAPERS.

St. Helens, December 3.

Old Quack Advertisements.

SIR,—May I be allowed to say that the old-style advertisement to which you award the prize, though an imitation of many, is not a copy of any one actual advertisement? It was concocted (as Artemus would have said) in "these brane," and I am sincerely sorry that your competition called forth nothing better.

It must, I am afraid, be agreed by all who have any acquaintance with the subject that, although 1660 is the date of the first "newspaper" advertisement of a quack or proprietary medicine, we must go back to the dark ages for the real genesis of medical advertising. Printed advertisements of wonderful remedies were common enough before newspapers existed, but even these were but imitations—and poor ones too, very often—of the verbal manifestoes of the itinerant doctor—half pedlar, half mountebank, and whole impostor—of a still earlier time. This character was the frequent butt of our old dramatists. Randolph sets him forth to the life, but if any of your advertising contributors are fain to see "the hole of the pit whence they were digged" they cannot do better than read Ben Jonson's "Volpone." The medicine especially puffed by the rascally hero of this play is the "Oglio del Scoto," and it is a curious fact that Scot oils have still a great reputation. The "real old receipt" for them was recently given to me, as a profound secret, by an old travelling quack whom I had befriended, he being about to retire—to the union. I wonder whether there is any connection between these oils and "Scoto of Mantua's," which were compounded of "six hundred several simples, besides some quantity of human fat for the conglutination"? Be that as it may, I never compose one of my modest little "pars." for our local advertiser without thinking somewhat doubtfully of Bartholomew Fair.

I am, &c.,

Epworth, November 17.

C. C. BELL.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

Naphthalin in Pill.

87/30. H. (St. John) has had the following to dispense, and asks if there is a better excipient than yellow wax and Venice turpentine:—

Naphthalini pur. recryst... .. gr. xliij.

Div. in pil. xxj.

[The excipient named is quite unsuitable, as it is highly possible that the pills will never be assimilated. It is better to triturate with a little sugar of milk, and mass with glycerine and tragacanth.]

Phosphated Iron Mixture.

SIR,—If the tinct. ferri perchlor. which "Jacobus" used in making the above mixture contained 10 per cent. free HCl and the liquids were mixed in the order named, the pre-

cipitate would not occur, but if his ingredients were P.B. he must get a thick ropy mixture.

Yours truly,

DRYOBALANOPS. (193/73)

SIR,—As you pointed out, this mixture when properly dispensed ought to present the appearance which it did when obtained in Canada. It is to be feared, however, that your suggestion of the possibility of weak mindererus spirit having been used by "Jacobus" will not account for the different result obtained by him. If he will examine his "acid. phos. dil.," he will probably discover why his mixture "presented the appearance of a clear solution slightly tinted brown." The use of diluted sulphuric, or diluted hydrochloric, acid in place of phosphoric produces such a mixture.
97 Dalry Road, Edinburgh, C. A. MACPHERSON.
December 5.

[We determined by experiment that up to a certain point mindererus spirit did not produce a permanent precipitate. Obviously there can be no precipitate of ferric phosphate if no phosphoric acid is used.—ED.]

191/25. V. S. would be glad to know the general custom when magnes. carb. or magnes. calc. is ordered in a prescription, whether levis or ponderosa should be used.

189/6. B. B. has been asked for citrate of caffeine in liquid form—teaspoonful doses—and would like to know what is the thing usually given.

Wanted, a Clear Mixture.

SIR,—I should be glad to know if the following can be dispensed without a flocculent precipitate occurring:—

Magnes. sulphat.	..	..	..	..	5vj.
Sodii sulphitis	..	..	..	..	3vj.
Sp. æther. nitros.	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Glycerini	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	3vj.

DRYOBALANOPS. (193/73.)

LEGAL QUERIES.

26/181. *Eboracus*.—All the Australian pharmacy boards accept the English Minor certificate as a sufficient qualification. There is room in Australia for suitable men in all trades.

11/80. *Civ.*—As you reside in London you had better call at the Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, where you can learn how to proceed in taking out a patent or registering a trade-mark. You will find full information about both in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1888.

73/186. *Leo* asks:—"If an article is exposed for sale with price-ticket attached, is the tradesman bound to sell on demand?" Yes. For a full legal statement on the point see this journal, October 20, page 565.

11/92. *S. E.* wants to know if he may sell Bovril and other beef teas as a beverage across the counter without a refreshment-house licence. Yes, but he had better avoid selling such articles for consumption between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M.

30/187. *Digitaline*.—It is held that if the vermin-killers contain strychnine or other poison of the first part of the schedule, the sale should be registered, signed for, &c.

49/187. *Enquirer*.—A man does not infringe the Veterinary Surgeons Act by calling himself a horse doctor. He could not recover a charge for veterinary treatment, nor for

medicines supplied as a part of that treatment; but he could recover for medicines supplied on the order of his customer.

16/100. *Yorkshireman*.—We should expect that the clause to which you direct our attention would be enforceable, but it would be necessary to stipulate the amount of penalty to be recovered in case of breach. Deeds containing such covenants are, however, dangerous instruments, and we should recommend you not to rely on one unless you have it drafted by a competent solicitor.

41/190. *Salicine*.—So long as you are not qualified you may not keep open shop for the sale of poisons, nor describe yourself in any way as a chemist and druggist, either by yourself or by using your name in association with that of a qualified man. That you intend to get qualified shortly would be no defence if you were prosecuted.

59/190. *St. Andrew*.—We have often stated that methylated spirit may be used for the purposes you mention. See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1883 for full details.

Mr. J. G. Sangster (Southsea) sends us a letter he has received from the Board of Inland Revenue, dated November 27, in which he is informed in reply to an inquiry, "that Arm-brecht's coca wine, Coleman's meat and malt wine, Pearson's meat and malt wine, vin coca de Mariani, and Raphael tannia wine cannot be sold without a wine licence, even upon the prescription of a known medical practitioner." They add that as regards vin de Bugeaud the supervisor has been instructed to forward a sample to Somerset House for analysis. This is taking some liberty with the law. Twice the Board of Inland Revenue have prosecuted unlicensed vendors of Pearson's wine before magistrates, and on each occasion they have been defeated. They have no right after those trials, undertaken by themselves, to turn round and declare that their view of the law is the right one, in opposition to the decision of the magistrates. It is true they have appealed against the last judgment; but the Board have no more right than any other litigant to anticipate the result of their appeal.

187/11. *Juvenis*.—We think you acted wisely in settling the ease out of court. Dr. Lauder Brunton states that amongst the secondary effects of phosphorus-poisoning are "changes in the liver, blood, and other organs. . . . A similar condition has been observed in arsenic-poisoning." It does not follow from this that arsenical paste used to destroy the nerve of a tooth would produce necrosis, nor do we know of any evidence in that direction; but in your case there was no other apparent cause for the subsequent illness, and as you are not a qualified practitioner the whole facts would go against you in court.

Unstamped for Dispensing.

Mortar and Pestle, referring to the correspondence published last week between Mr. John Morgan Richards and the Board of Inland Revenue, from which it appears that it is unlawful to dispense such articles as lactopeptine, Fellows' syrup, Dusart's syrups, bromidia, ingluvin, &c., from an unstamped bottle, unless as a component part of a prescription, says prescriptions for such preparations unmixed are much more frequent; and if the Board of Inland Revenue insist that they be stamped, it will tend to bring these and similar preparations into disrepute with prescribers, who would decidedly object to having their prescriptions dispensed with patent-medicine stamps affixed. He suggests that, in the interests of both dispensing chemists and the makers, a proper representation on the subject should be made to the Board of Inland Revenue, who, he is inclined to think, would see the absurdity of this rule. This he judges from the fact that no prosecutions for violations of this law have been heard of.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulae which have already been published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulae or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

176/27. *Jeff*.—Syrup of Foxes' Lungs.—The substitute generally given for this is made from the following recipe:—

Liquorice	2½ oz.
Ipecacuanha wine	4 "
Sugar	8 lbs.
Water	3½ pints

Dissolve the liquorice in the water, then the sugar, strain through flannel, and add the ipecacuanha wine.

This preparation, as given in the Pharmacopœia of the London College of Physicians, was called—*Lohoch e Pulmone Vulpis*, or *Lohoch of Fox Lungs*. It was thus made: "Take of Fox lungs, rightly prepared, juice of Liquoris, Maiden hair, Anniseeds, sweet Fennel seeds, of each equal parts, sugar dissolved in Coltsfoot and Scabious water, and boiled in a syrup, three times of their weight; the rest being in fine powder, let them be put to it and strongly stirred together, that it may be made into a Lohoch according to Art." Commenting on this, Nicholas Culpeper says: "Look what pains the Colledg hath taken in altering this Receipt; here is a little Scabious water and that's all; why should they think themselves wiser than *Mesue*. *Mesue* appoints sixteen ounces of Honey, and no Sugar nor uncertain quantity of anything, and reason itself will tell you Honey is most cleansing. It cleanseth and uniteth Ulcers in the Lungs and Breast, as is a present remedy in Pitsicks." The addition of some essence of aniseed to the substitute would be an improvement.

Lime Juice and Glycerine—September 1, p. 268; also July 21, page 88. (190/25. *Cannon*.)

180/18. *Tacca*.—A Felon in cattle is an attack of influenza or similar catarrhal affection. See present volume, page 62, for numerous formulae for drinks.

81/23. *W. P.*.—You will find a formula for white furniture cream in the DIARY. We have previously published the following for Foot-rot Ointment:—

	Oz.
Lard	4
Linseed oil	2
Resin	1
Turpentine	1
Acetate of copper, in fine powder	4

Melt the lard, linseed oil, and resin together. Rub the verdigris in a mortar with the turpentine, and mix with the fats. If too stiff, soften with equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine.

182/33. *Aloes*.—See our Educational number, September 22, under Army Veterinary Surgeons. The salaries there given are considered to be good, but there is no rule for salaries in civil life.

179/63. *Tet*.—You will find full particulars regarding the veterinary curriculum and examinations in our Educational number, September 22. We are not aware that the Minor certificate exempts candidates from any part of the examination.

5/181. *Cymro*.—Castration Applications.—There are different ointments, salves, &c., used by castrators for different animals. Calves and pigs are usually operated upon without any ointment, and the parts dressed with a mixture

of ox gall and ammonia—an irritating compound which prevents the too rapid union of wounds and consequent inclosure of matter. If our correspondent had stated what animal, we could have been more accurate in reply. For large lambs at this time of year an ointment is often used composed as follows:—

Tereb. Ven.	..	..	..	..	3iij.
P. cupri acet.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Adipis	..	..	..	..	3x.

Mix.

This is used upon clams or clamps when the actual cautery is applied; but where the system is adopted of leaving on wooden clamps to slough away the cord, then corrosive sublimate is generally the chief agent.

37/183. *W. M.*—Wind-sucking is often hereditary and generally incurable. In young horses it may be “forgotten” sometimes when the cause is dyspepsia and the treatment for that complaint successful. Gastric irritability, from the presence of mawworms, or an excessive number of bots (*æstrus equi*), are also said to produce it. We should say then, first give him 4 or 5 drachms of physic, and follow it up with such agents as pul. gent. p. fœnug., p. carui, and p. anisi, and keep him in a loose-box without anything to “crib” on, nothing he can bite hold of. Feed him on the ground, or out of a trough too near the ground to enable him to lay hold of it as a preliminary to wind-sucking. It is a common and a successful practice to tie or buckle a strap round the throat, the top of which occupies the same place as a bridle when on. If this is pulled moderately tight, a horse will not suck wind. It is no cure—it is prevention, but not better; it being the exception to the time-honoured rule. Give the horse a lump of rock salt to lick as an aid to digestion and an anthelmintic.

40/190. *Analytical.*—Your experience ought to be good enough to get you a good place in the colonies. You would do well to inquire at the offices of the various Colonial Agents-General (Victoria, 8 Victoria Chambers, S.W.; New South Wales, 5 Westminster Chambers, S.W.; New Zealand, 7 Westminster Chambers, S.W.; Queensland, 1 Westminster Chambers, S.W.; Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, S.W.; Cape Colony, 9 Albert Mansions, S.W.). You should also write to those colonial firms who advertise in this journal and in the DIARY.

185/51. *Sussex.*—Sheep-dip Powder.—Equal parts of sulphur and arsenic. Mechanical mixing is sufficient.

182/31. *Lux.*—We gave several recipes for Coloured Fires in a recent issue. These, we presume, are what you require.

104/41. *W. G. T.*—See last week's issue, query 186/27.

187/36. *Cataract.*—The efficacy of the juice of *Cineraria maritima* for the cure of cataract has been denied. Indeed, it has been said that there is no foundation whatever for the statement.

40/177. *Veritas.*—The Sanitas Company would prefer you should write to them direct; Jeye's Company decline to give the information.

31/191. *B.*—As we do not keep anonymous letters, we do not now know what was the question you asked.

An Onlooker.—We do not publish your letter because the Board of Inland Revenue have appealed against the decision, and are, therefore, doing exactly what you urge them to do.

104/39. *Inquirer.*—Mr. Cetti, scientific instrument maker, Hatton Garden, E.C., supplies the bent glass rods for microscopic illumination at 1s. each.

Midland Chemist.—Himrod's Asthma Cure is said to be composed of equal parts of stramonium, lobelia, black tea, and nitre; but Sir Morell Mackenzie points out that the addition of a little anise to this is advantageous. See September 3, 1887, p. 304.

96/14. *K. H.*—Yours is the first complaint we have had regarding the formula for White Oils, vol. 30, p. 447, and we have had numerous letters saying that it gives admirable results. Please try again—say with a pint—and tell us where you fail.

101/12. *S. V. R.*—The pharmacopœial tests are sufficient to apply to rectified spirit. See that it is of the proper specific gravity. Rectified spirit should not contain fusel oil. If it did its presence would readily be detected by the odour as well as the official tests.

187/67. *H. W.*—By “the dried and fine powder of the *Zibethum occidentale*” civet in powder is meant. This kind of civet is obtained from the zibeth (*Viverra Zibetha*, L.), a native of the Moluccas, the Philippines, British India, and the Malay Peninsula.

92/11. *S. E.*—There does not appear to be any recognised strength for Golden Ointment, except the genuine article (Singleton's), which we presume is always the same. In a discussion on the subject which we published in April and May of last year the majority of our correspondents stated that they used levigated oxide of mercury, a good number giving the official ointment, and others various strengths from 1 grain to 1 drachm upwards. Thirty grains to 1 oz. of vaseline would correspond in strength with Pagenstaecker's ointment.

185/48. *Pasco.*—Please consult the examining bodies direct, such as the Society of Apothecaries and the Durham University.

187/50. *Prudhomme.*—On pages 398 and 400 of our issue of September 22 you will find all that you ask for regarding the M.D. degree.

189/12. *G. S. J.*—See our Educational number, September 22, for full particulars regarding the medical curriculum. We can supply copies if you do not have it.

185/45. *Qui Hays.*—Gelatin does not clarify like isinglass. Try the latter for the lime-juice.

185/23. *X. S.*—Try formula 3 (DIARY, page 256), for Lime-juice Cordial. There are some cordials in the market which contain only a small percentage of lime-juice such as is given in the formula.

66/189. *Wills.*—We must not insert your query. You had better place yourself in the hands of a competent doctor.

93/17. *T. S.*—We cannot undertake the analysis of the Herb Beer Extract for the purpose of determining its “correct composition”—that is a thing beyond ordinary analytical methods. Moreover, we have published numerous formulae for such preparations, which furnish you with the basis for some useful experimentation.

188/8. *J. S.*—(1) You will find a formula for Nursery Hair Lotion in the DIARY, page 171. The formula to which you refer appeared on January 21, page 93. There is no difficulty in finding anything in the back numbers if, like most of our subscribers, you would bind them along with

the index. (2) Borax is a more useful ingredient in nursery hair lotions than acetic acid, as it is a better cleansing agent. (3) Our experience with *Linimentum Crinale* is that it only irritates the skin after several applications, and all cantharides preparations must produce irritation before they influence the growth of the hair. Vinegar of cantharides is useful.

187/53. *Bostonian*.—You are much too vague in regard to the *Essence of Senna*. The formula has been in use for over a quarter of a century with satisfactory results.

189/20. *H. J. H.* has not sent his name and address.

189/65. *Ally Sloper*.—Medical officers in the navy dispense the medicines, and the same generally holds good in the mercantile marine. Occasionally a large emigrant vessel may require a dispenser, but this is exceptional. See our Educational number and the note on "Pharmacy on Board the Channel Fleet" which we recently printed.

191/70. *J. Hicking*.—The thick preparation which you send is *Extract. Taraxaci Liquid.*, and the other *Succus Taraxaci*. The latter is the more active preparation if properly made.

191/66. *Saline Powder*.—The analysis of *Lamplough's Pyretic Saline* by the Government chemists, as given in the case *Attorney-General v. Lamplough*, was—Tartaric acid, 45.7; bicarbonate of soda, 52.4; and chlorate of potash, 1.9 (*"Handy Book of Medicine-Stamp Duty,"* page 106). The composition of *Eno's Fruit Salt* has not been published.

191/33. *P. F.*—*Lithographic Ink*.—White soap and white wax, of each 10 oz.; mutton suet, 3 oz.; shellac and mastic, of each 5 oz.; lampblack, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Melt the first four ingredients together, then incorporate the lampblack, and mould into squares. The ink has to be rubbed down with water before use. Sometimes a little methylated spirit is added to start with.

191/61. *Wine Essences* (1) wishes formulæ for essences to make temperance wines. Can anyone oblige him? (2) *Colman's mustard oil* does possess the odour of essential oil of mustard, but this is not arrived at, we understand, by direct addition of the essential oil. The oil which is so largely used is the *East Indian*, which is about the colour of almond oil and is faintly pungent. You cannot by mixture imitate this oil either in appearance or efficiency. See advertisements in the *DIARY*.

191/60. *T. H. P.*—You cannot help making *Chloro-platinate of Potassium* if you add a solution of platinum chloride to a strong solution of potassium chloride. Allow the mixed solutions to stand overnight, when the chloro-platinate will settle as crystals, which wash carefully with methylated spirit, and dry.

191/65. *Opium*.—*Tinctura Opii Aquosa*.—This is made by macerating $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of opium in 15 oz. of hot water for a day, then adding 5 oz. of glycerine and Sij of boric acid (previously dissolved in the glycerine) to preserve it. The aqueous solution may be filtered before the glycerine is added.

Turkey Rhubarb Paste.—*Opium* states that in *Staffordshire compound rhubarb pill* is generally sold for this. Such has been the practice of his firm for twenty years.

186/66. *T. J. Wilkes*.—*B. P. Assay of Opium*.—140 grains of the opium are taken because 1,000 grain measures only of

the 1,400 of liquid are actually used. The ammonium chloride is used to decompose the calcium hydrate contained in the liquor. Ammonium hydrate is formed, in which morphine is insoluble, codeine being soluble in it. The ether washes away all alkaloids but morphine.

191/34. *Ingredient*.—Have you read last week's correspondence?

187/33. *Pyrophosph.*—The yield of Malt Extract must depend largely upon the condition of the malt from which it is prepared. We are not aware of any published facts as to the yield. The best qualities are simple extracts without addition of glucose or the like. For making malt bread the flour of malt would be as suitable a form as the extract.

188/32. *W. R. B.*—*Hartridge's "Refraction of the Eye"* (Churchill, 5s. 6d.) is a good book wherein information regarding spectacle-fitting is given.

185/17. *Alpha* (Warrington) and 178/21 (*Dudley*) send for analysis samples of gelatinous substances, which do not appear to be of pharmaceutical, far less general, interest. *Dudley's* sample would entail six or eight hours' analytical work, and more time in formulating a working process for the separation of one of the ingredients in a pure state. Correspondents will please understand that, while we are willing to oblige them in matters of this kind which are likely to yield information of general interest, we have no desire to take the place of professional analysts, or to do purely analytical work for nothing.

180/22. *Cyntax B.*—The powder for making *Lotion for Horses' Eyes* is composed of equal parts of sulphate of copper and sesquioxide of iron.

30/192. *Blacking*.—We have not a recipe for the proprietary article you name.

Information Wanted.

[*Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.*]

41/191. Who makes "Optimé" palette-knives?

179/41. Address of the London agent for Atkinson's [New York] bay rum.

11/101. Makers of waterproof composition for boats and covers for vehicles.

Photography.—*W. W.* (187/65) wishes information regarding Newton's "Hypo Eliminator" for photographic prints, and whether the prints are as permanent after using it.

CHILDREN'S DOSES.—Speaking of nasty medicines in the *Eclectic Journal*, Mr. J. U. Lloyd contrasts old-fashioned wormwood with *santonin*. "A few months ago," he proceeds to say, "Dr. Locke prescribed for my little boy—

	Grains					
Santonin	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sugar of milk	..	..	..	..	..	6

M.

Make six powders. Take one powder before each meal.

And it did its work too. Then I thought of the past with its horrors and its nastiness; of the present in this instance, and its contrasting pleasantness. I recalled the time when I would run to hide behind the door at the doctor's step, and contrasted that experience with the fact that now Professor Locke is looked for by my children with pleasure."



SHOP BOTTLES & JARS

WITH VITRIFIED (burnt in) LABELS

(Black Letters on a ground of Pink or White Enamel).

Labels indestructible and of elegant appearance, forming an even surface with the glass or porcelain. The Jars of best porcelain, thoroughly greaseproof. The Bottles hand-made and of superior quality. Both are unsurpassed by anything in the market in every respect. Also a CHEAPER sort of Bottles and Jars, with labels equally indestructible, but very plain, especially suitable for Dispensaries, &c. Intending Buyers are requested to inspect Samples at

H. POTHS & CO.,

4 CREECHURCH LANE, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. (late of Sugarloaf Court)

A large number of Shops have been fitted up with these Bottles and Jars, both in England and the Colonies, a list of which can be had on application.



LATEST NOVELTIES:

POISON BOTTLES of Ribbed Blue Glass, with RAISED White Vitrified Letters, and the Word "Poison" in Red at foot. **DRAWER LABELS** of Crystal Glass, with Bevelled edges and Vitrified Labels to match the above Bottles and Jars. **A STANDARD LIST OF LABELS** for Chemists' Shop Bottles, Jars, and Drawers will be sent free on application.

A Stock of small sets always on hand.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "POTHS LONDON."

PURE OXIDE OF ZINC (HARRIS'S)

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

PHILIP HARRIS & CO., LIM., Manufacturing Wholesale and Export Chemists, **BIRMINGHAM.**

PRESENTED GRATIS!!

A FAMILY OUTFIT OF RUBBER TYPE

TO FORM ANY NAME, WITH EVERY 1/- BOTTLE

THIS USEFUL GIFT CONSISTS OF TWO SETS OF INDIA RUBBER ALPHABETICAL LETTERS PAD, & HOLDER WITH ENLARGED 1/- BOTTLE OF MARKING INK. - SEE YOU GET IT.

Unprecedented success. Large and increased sale.

With CRYSTAL PALACE
JOHN BOND'S GOLD MEDAL
MARKING INK.

Order sample doz. We guarantee most satisfactory result, and repeat order.

WORKS-75 SOUTHGATE ROAD,
LONDON.



Established

BISHOP'S

1857.



Granular Effervescent Preparations.

LIST.

Citrate of Caffeine.

(REMEDY FOR SICK HEADACHE.)

Citrate of Lithia.

„ „ Potash.

Antipyrin. 5 and 10 grs. in 5j.

Antifebrin.

Lithia Benzoate.

Nux Vomica.

Caffeine Hydrobromate.

(REMEDY FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE.)

Lithia Salicylate.

Sulphate of Soda.

Quinine and Iron, &c.

AND THE ORIGINAL

"CITRATE OF MAGNESIA."

CARLSBAD, VICHY, PULLNA, SELTZER, FRIEDRICHSHALL SALTS, ETC.



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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, "Speck's Fields," 48 Spelman Street, LONDON, E.



WYLEYS & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUG GRINDERS.

WAREHOUSES, LABORATORIES, & DRUG MILLS, COVENTRY.

COATED PILLS.

Estimates for making and coating according to private recipes will be forwarded on application.

Our pill department is now a most important branch of our business; and we have a large staff exclusively engaged in pill making. All mixing, cutting, rounding, picking, &c., is accomplished with the aid of steam machinery, by which means we attain a uniformity in composition and size such as cannot be equalled by hand-work.

WYLEYS' PEARL-COATED PILLS.

Our coating is well known as possessed of excellent keeping qualities, being thin in substance, soluble, and well adapted to retain the essential oils contained in the pill masses.

For finish, and general good appearance, they will compare most favourably with any in the market.

WYLEYS' GELATINE-COATED OVAL PILLS.

The only oval gelatine-coated pills of English manufacture in the market. The distinctive colours of the ingredients contained within them show through the transparent covering, and our gelatine-coated pills are admirably adapted for the elegant administration of single drugs, as well as compound pill masses.

Our "Prices Current" contains an extensive list of coated pills, showing formulæ and prices, together with a number of TESTIMONIALS.

PILL VASES (GOLD LABELLED).

We stock handsome vases, adapted for Soluble Pearl or Gelatine-coated Pills, and labelled according to the following varieties, "Liver," "Female," "Castor Oil," "Aperient," "Compound Rhubarb," "Digestive," "Rheumatic," "Cough."

PRICES.

Small, to hold 2 to 3 gross 3/6 each
Large, to hold 7 to 8 gross 5/- "

These may be had filled according to any of the numbers given in our list, or with special pills to private formulæ. As examples of prices, we quote:—

		Pearl-coated.	Oval Gelatine.
No. 211 (Liver) .. per gross..	1/8	2/2	
" 258 (Liver) .. "	1/4	1/10	
" 29 (Aperient) .. "	10d.	1/4	
" 537 (Digestive) .. "	1/4	1/10	
" 480 (Female) .. "	2/-	2/6	
" 623 (Female) .. "	1/3	1/9	
" 80 (Rheumatic) .. "	2/-	2/6	
" 619 (Cough) .. "	1/6	2/-	

Special quotations for large quantities.

COMPRESSED PELLETS.

We are offering Glass-topped Boxes, suitable for display on the counter, and containing two dozen heart-shaped bottles, with white metal screw caps, and filled with pellets (assorted) at 6/- per box net cash.

List of Pellets supplied.

Ammonium Chloride. Sodium Bicarbonate.
Potassium Chlorate. Sal Prunella.
Potassium Chlorate and Borax. Soda Mints.
Potassium Bicarbonate. Voice.

Also similar Glass-topped Boxes containing 3 doz. Metallic Boxes, filled with an assortment of pellets, as above, at 7/6 per box net cash.

For prices in bulk, see "Prices Current."

GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES

(WYLEYS)

FOR USE IN CONSTIPATION.

AS FIRST INTRODUCED BY OURSELVES.

Glycerine administered in the form of a Suppository acts equally as well as when injected by means of a special syringe, whilst the advantage of the Suppository form is obvious.

We prepare these Suppositories in two sizes, which are supplied in slide boxes, each containing one dozen.

Ordinary (Pessary size) .. 1/6 dozen.
Small, for Children.. .. 9d. "

MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS.

In addition to sending out the above article in bulk, we are supplying it in Half-pound and One Pound Cardboard Cases, ATTRACTIVE IN APPEARANCE, and labelled without Name and Address.

PRICES.—In Bulk, 42/- per cwt.;
Half-pound Packages, 4/- per doz.;
One Pound Packages, 7/6 (subject to Patent Medicine Discount).

Concentrated Infusions and Decoctions, Granular Effervescent Preparations, Extracts, Spt. Ether. Nit., Spt. Ammon. Arom., Medicated Suppositories, Pessaries, Bougies, and Plaisters, Medico-Pharmaceutical Appliances, and all New Preparations and Medical Specialities.

THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

(PATENTED. No. 15215.)

*Extract from "The Veterinary Journal,"
December, 1886.*

Messrs. Wyleys & Co. have introduced a description of horse ball which appears to possess several notable advantages which should commend it to veterinary surgeons. These advantages are related to its shape, coating, and the solubility of this coating. The shape is exactly that of an elongated conical shot, which gives it the fewest possible points of resistance to entering the pharynx and oesophagus, enabling it to pass easily into the stomach, and reducing to a minimum the possibility of accident. The coating is on Fletcher's patent principle, and being absolutely air-tight, the therapeutic properties of the remedies it envelopes remain unimpaired for any length of time; while the ball is kept sufficiently firm to retain its shape, and is yet pliant enough to adapt itself to the fingers during administration. In addition to this, the coating is so soluble that it dissolves in less than two minutes at the normal temperature of the viscera, whereby the prompt action of the medicament is ensured, a point of much importance in urgent cases. The elegance and form of the bolus is in striking contrast to the old-fashioned paper-covered article, with its flat angular ends, and its too hard or too soft consistency.

No. 4.—Alterative Balls ..	24/	per gross
" 5.—Astringent Balls ..	24/	"
" 12.—Condition Balls ..	24/	"
" 6.—Cordial Balls ..	24/	"
" 7.—Cough Balls ..	24/	"
" 16.—Cough Balls ..	27/	"
" 17.—Cough Balls ..	27/	"
" 8.—Diuretic Balls ..	24/	"
" 9.—Fever Balls ..	24/	"
" 1.—Physic Balls ..	24/	"
" 2.—Physic Balls ..	30/	"
" 3.—Physic Balls ..	36/	"
" 18.—Physic Balls ..	42/	"
" 19.—Physic Balls ..	48/	"
" 15.—Stimulating Balls ..	24/	"
" 10.—Tonic Balls ..	24/	"
" 11.—Tonic Balls ..	20/	"
" 13.—Worm Balls ..	30/	"
" 14.—Worm Balls ..	60/	"

PRIVATE FORMULÆ.—WYLEYS & CO. will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes. Arrangements can also be made to have the name of the Chemist upon each Ball if desired upon orders of 2 gross of assorted Balls.

*All Balls are packed in boxes of one dozen.
Samples forwarded free on application.*

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MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLOR.

In powder and crystals.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS**MORPHIÆ TARTRAS**Introduced by us and specially prepared
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QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.**SOLUT. ÆTHERIS NITROSI (Æther. Hyponit.)**

1 part to 5 Sp. Vini Rect. 56 o.p. makes Sp. Æth. Nit. 850.

This concentrated preparation is carefully drawn in our own laboratory, is highly finding increased favour with the trade for making Sp. Nitre, as required for use, and thus avoiding the risk of a development of free acid, which is more or less prevalent in Sp. Nitre that has been drawn some time. Price in Winchester Quarts, 3s. per lb., net.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Otto de Rose, and all Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine; Aniline Dyes; Bees Wax, &c., &c. Applications for Special Quotations invited.

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THE NEW HYPNOTIC.**SULFONAL-RIEDEL TABLETS.****PEPSIN-RIEDEL P.B. & P.G.****METHYLENCHLORIDE, Pure, spec. grav. 1,351.****Manufacturer: J. D. RIEDEL, BERLIN.**

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THE LARGEST MAKERS OF

ACETIC ACID, CHEM. PURE,

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GLACIAL ACETIC ACID

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Now prepared only by **CURTIS & COMPANY**, 48 Baker Street, Portman Square, LONDON, W.**GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT ANTIPIRIN.**

(Each Teaspoonful contains 8 grains.)

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See that this preparation bears our name.

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QUININE SULPHATE. Brand Jobst or Zimmer. Whitest and most bulky crystals; utmost purity warranted.

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ZIMMER'S QUININE PEARLS, in original bottles or boxes of 25, 50, or 100. Each pearl contains 0.1 gr. (= 1½ grain) Chinin sulfur, puriss. c. bisulf. parat.

CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONINE, QUINIDINE, QUINOIDINE, and all other preparations from Cinchona Bark.

Prices Current of the other Pure Chemicals will be forwarded on application.



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(TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.)

For Jequirity seeds, *Abrus precatorius*; Cashew nut, *Anacardium occidentale*; Gurjun balsam, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*; Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica*; Myrabolan fruit, fresh, *Embliea officinalis*; Pill-bearing spurge, *Euphorbia pilulifera*; Gohkru, *Pedaliu murcx* or *Tribulus terrestris*; Chaulmoogra oil, *Gynocardia odorata*; Sandalwood oil, *Santalum album*; Papaine, *Carica papaya*; Thymol, *Ptychotis ajowan*; Bish, *Aconitum ferox*; Atees, *Aconitum heterophyllum*; Dita Bark, *Alstonia scholaris*; White Indian hemp, *Asclepias incarnata*; Bonduc seeds, *Cesalpinia bonducella*; Henna, *Lawsonia alba*; *Hydrocotyle Asiatica* (known to us as Brahmea); *Hymenodictyon Excelsum* (known to us as Kudwa—these words for Mr. Martindale!); Jambul, *Eugenia jambolanum*; Physic nut, *Jatropha curcas*; Kaladana, *Pharbitis nil*; described in "The Extra Pharmacopœia," Martindale & Westcott, 1888.

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Technically Pure, in Crystals and Powder, of best quality only; also Chemically Pure;

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In use by over 400 Physicians and Surgeons for gleet, fistulæ, wounds, &c., &c.

2½% Thallin Sulphate	..	(7 in.)	2/6, 5/, and 17/6 per box
5% "	"	"	2/9, 5/6, and 18/6 "
2½% "	"	and 10% Cocaine	3/9, 7/6, and 30/ "
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5% Iodoform	..	"	2/9, 5/6, and 18/6 "
10% "	..	"	3/6, 7/, and 22/ "
2% Nitrate of Silver	..	"	2/9, 5/6, and 18/6 "
5% Tannic Acid	..	"	2/9, 5/6, and 18/6 "
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Each box contains 6, 12, and 50 Bougies respectively. Export orders executed with special Bougies if for hot countries.

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ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL, Plain and Medicated.
KAY'S CHESHIRE BIRD LIME (in bulk and in tins).
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Fit all bottles, and prevent children sucking air.

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SAPO-LINI, a Saponified Linseed Jelly; an excellent Toilet Soap
All articles containing Scheduled Poisons are so labelled.

THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS, LEGGINGS, SOCKS,

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DR. CHURCHILL'S

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,

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Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites,

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Manganese,

Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine.

Price, 4 francs per Bottle in France.

Dr. Churchill's Pectoral Tablets,

Price, 2 francs per Box in France.

Dr. CHURCHILL, author of the discovery of the curative properties of the
HYPOPHOSPHITES in Chest affections, recommends none but those prepared
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SWANN, PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

Each Bottle bears Dr. Churchill's Signature and Swann's Trade Mark

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Discovered to be a general Anæsthetic by Dr.
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Bottles, 16s.; 8-oz., 8s. 6d.; 4-oz., 4s. 6d.; 2-oz., 2s. 6d.
COMPOUND ANÆSTHETIC ETHER.
For producing Local Anæsthesia.
In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.
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IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES ONLY.

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An elegant preparation for
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Beautiful hands and complexion.
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By the use of this Preparation the Skin is rendered soft, smooth, and white. It prevents all susceptibility to Tan, Freckles, and Redness, restoring healthy action of the pores and skin. Perfectly harmless.

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BLOOD MIXTURE,

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We distil pure oil of Eucalyptus **GLOBULUS** as a by-product in the manufacture of our Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid, and are, therefore, enabled to place it in quantities at a lower rate than has heretofore been asked for it.

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Size, 19 inches high.

THE NEW MEDICATED PINE WOOL FELT APPLIANCES.

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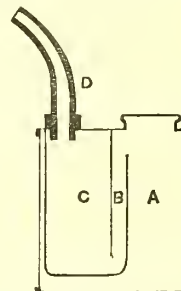
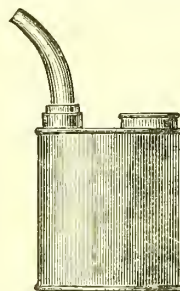
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And at New York and Brussels.

HARRIES' "PERFECT INHALER."

From "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," November 24, 1888.

Messrs. EVANS, SONS & Co., of Liverpool, and the associate firm in London, are introducing to the trade a new inhaler, invented by Messrs. Harries & Davis, possessing certain novel features which are sure to make it an acceptable addition to this class of apparatus, for it has provisions for medicated inhalations which no other inhaler affords. The structure of the apparatus is shown in the figures, the one to the left showing the exterior, and the other a section.



A is the chamber for hot-water or ice; B the tube connecting it with C, which is called the "chemical or drug chamber"; D is a glass mouth-piece fitting into C by means of an indiarubber washer: A is provided with a perforated brass cap. It is evident that when C is charged it will receive its temperature from the chamber A. When charged with hot water, the patient inhales hot medicated steam. When charged with crushed ice or iced water, the medicated vapour is below the temperature of the air, and when the chamber A is left empty there is simply provided a current of medicated air at the ordinary temperature. A fourth form of inhalation is provided by leaving chamber C empty, and placing the drug or chemical along with hot water in chamber A. The advantages of the inhaler are attested by a number of medical practitioners. We find it to be very satisfactory in action, and, as it is moderate in price, chemists would do well to introduce it to the notice of their medical friends.

Prices—No. 6, Enamelled Metal, with Brass Caps and Glass Mouth-piece; figs. 4 and 5, 2/3 each. No. 7, China, with Enamelled Metal top, Brass Caps and Glass Mouth-piece; figs. 4 and 5, 2/6 each.

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A SILVER MEDAL
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Great Specialité—Lairitz's Pine Wool Respirators.

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CAUTION!—Observe each piece stamped with Trade Mark, as above, and Signature

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Every Chemist Should send 3/6 for a Sample Box of

"PETAL DUST"

(REGISTERED),

CONTAINING 1 DOZEN 6d. PACKETS.

The Great Air Purifier, for the Wardrobe or Pocket, Drawing Room and Ball Room.

Over 250,000 Packets have been sold at the several Exhibitions in England and abroad during the last few years, and hundreds of testimonials have been received from every country in the world, a few of which are appended:—

"MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

"The LADY MAYOR presents her compliments for the packet of 'Petal Dust,' which she thinks very delicious."

The Chemist and Druggist, July 28, 1888, says:—" 'Petal Dust' is the title given to a richly odorous sachet, which has been sold with great success at a number of the recent exhibitions in London and abroad, and which combines antiseptic properties with fragrance."

PETAL DUST is put up in illuminated packets and attractive fancy counter boxes; prices as follows:—

3d. size, in Show Boxes of 3 dozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6/9 each	} Net
6d. " " 1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/6 " "	
1s. " " 1 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7/- " "	

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO SHIPPERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

CHEMISTS WILL FIND THIS ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND SALEABLE ARTICLES EVER INTRODUCED

"Petal Dust" is Processed only by

THE ROSMARINE MANUFACTURING CO., PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON OFFICE—54 STAMFORD STREET, S.E., where all communications must be addressed,

SPECIAL.**INDIARUBBER POROUS PLAISTERS**

Manufactured by WILLIAM MATHER.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

STRENGTHENING	...	...	...	...	2s. per dozen.
BELLADONNA	...	...	...	...	2s. „
CAPSICUM	...	...	...	...	2s. „

Subject to Discount, as per Price List.

WILLIAM MATHER,

Proprietor of the Royal Balsamic Plaisters and other Specialities,

DYER STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

London Agents—MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton Street, E.C.

ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS, FOR BATH AND TOILET PURPOSES.



The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS**, when dissolved, render the water very soft, and impart a most agreeable and refreshing perfume that can be diffused with advantage in a room where the air is close and depressing.

The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS** strengthen the tissues, perfume and invigorate the body, preserving it from contagious diseases, and cleanse the pores, thus facilitating the cutaneous transpiration so necessary to life.

The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS** are unrivalled for beautifying and preserving the skin, rendering it soft and velvet-like; and for keeping the complexion perfectly bright and clear.

They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody.

Sold in Bottles at 1/6. Wholesale of the Patentees and Manufacturers—

S. TRAVADO & CO., 27 Jewry St., E.C., LONDON.

To be had also of Messrs. BREIDENBACH & CO., Perfumers to the Queen,
157b NEW BOND STREET, W.

"DOROTHY" BOUQUET.

MESSRS. H. LONG & SON, Chemists, West Brighton, beg to inform the Wholesale and Retail Trade that they have appointed Messrs. SANGER & SONS, 489 Oxford Street, London, Special Agents for their famed "DOROTHY" Bouquet.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

"A most charming and decidedly lasting perfume is the 'Dorothy' Bouquet."—*The Lady Newspaper*.

"Quite a delicious perfume."—*Irish Society*.

"Every lady who once uses it will never like to be without a bottle on her dressing table."—*Torquay Standard*.

"A delightful and attractive bouquet."—*Western Morning News*.

"Becoming as popular as 'Dorothy' itself."—*Liverpool Mercury*.

Retail Sizes, 2/, 3/6, & 6/6, and in 3d. Samples,
ON ELEGANT SHOW CARD.

IMMENSE SALE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WOODS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,

As used and recommended by Madame
Marie Roze, the Prima Donna.

PRICE, 6d. and 1s. per Pot.

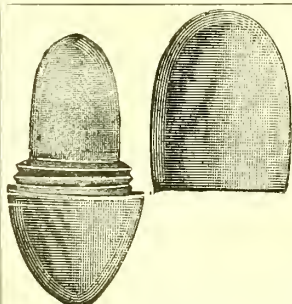
CAUTION.—SEE "WOODS, PLYMOUTH,"
ON EACH POT.

THE CHEAPEST 6d. MENTHOL CONE.

Manufactured
of
Finest Japan
Menthol.
Guaranteed
perfectly pure

TRADE,
3/- per doz.

3 dozen
Carriage paid



No. 12.—Boxwood.

Other Cones
to Retail
2d., 3d., & 4d.
each, equally
cheap.

Write for
Price List

SAMPLE
POST FREE
on receipt of
business card.

CASTLE MENTHOL CO., 11 Farnival St., Holborn, LONDON.

BATES' SULPHUR SALT

(REGISTERED.)

AND

FRIZZETTA

(REGISTERED.)

F. W. BATES, Chemist, Brooks's Bar, MANCHESTER.

Telegraphic Address—"FRIZZETTA MANCHESTER."

SUPPLIED BY ALL PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.

PURE OTTO OF ROSE,

SPECIALITY OF

SHIPKOFF & CO.

DISTILLERS AND EXPORTERS,

KIZANLIK, BULGARIA.

Agent for Great Britain—G. P. BAKER, 19 Ivy Lane,
LONDON, E.C.

THE OTTO OF ROSE which this house distils and exports is known above all by the absolute purity of its quality and the unexcelled sweetness and strength of its odour. It is guaranteed to be the finest essence produced in the famous Rose Valley of Bulgaria.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP

Recommended by the late Sir Erasmus Wilson and other eminent Medical Men, and is
THE BEST FOR PRODUCING A CLEAR AND HEALTHY SKIN.
PRIZE MEDAL.

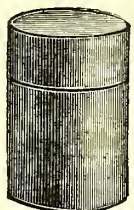
BRECKNELL'S SADDLE SOAP

Used in the Royal Stables, by the Army, and in Hunting Establishments.
THE BEST THING MADE FOR CLEANING SADDLES.
PRIZE MEDAL.

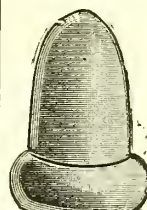
BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS,
TO THE QUEEN, HAYMARKET, LONDON.

THE WINTER IS COMING! BE READY WITH MENTHOL CONES!!!

SHIRLEY'S New Price List of At BRAND Preparations will be found worth looking at, Post Free on application.



THE FOLLOWING SELL WELL:					
No.	DESCRIPTION	Per doz.	No.	DESCRIPTION.	Per doz.
1b 6d.	Blue Glass Jar, Metal Cap	3/3	24 6d.	Boxwood, Bottle shape	3/6
9s 6d.	Boxwood, Skittle shape	4/	26a 6d.	Glass Shade on China Stopper	3/6
9c 1/6	" "	9/6	27a 1s.	" " "	6/3
10 6d.	Oblong Willow Box, 12 on a card (reduced in price)	3/	102 3 1/2 d.	Boxwood Pedestal, 2nd quality, 24/ gross	2/4
11a 6d.	Boxwood, Pedestal shape	3/6	103 4d.	" " "	2/9
14a 1s.	" "	6/3	104 4d.	" Barrel "	2/9
17s 6d.	" Draughtsman shape	4/	106	Polished Willow Pedestal	2/
17L 1s.	" " "	6/6	107	" " " larger-	2/3
19 4d.	" Egg shape	2/6	109	" " " very large 26/	2/6



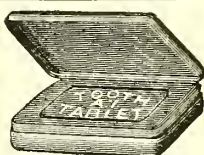
ORDER AS A1 BRAND.



A very saleable article all through the Winter.
Free from Stamp Duty, no directions appearing on the label, the name being sufficient to explain its uses.

6d. size, in stoppered hottles,
Watch shape, 4/ doz.

1s. size, in wide mouth actinic
green bottles. 6/6 per doz.



WHITE OR RED.

Highly scented and fragrant.
Each Tablet in a hinged

Loose Cakes, 3/ doz.

**COCAINE & MENTHOL
TOOTHACHE TUBE.**

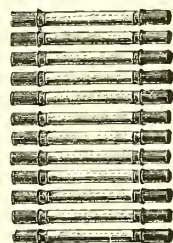
QUITE NEW.

BOUND TO SELL.

Being composed of two such powerful anodynes is a sufficient guarantee of the efficacy of these tubes.

Each tube enclosed in a case for
the pocket with cotton wool.

3/8 per doz.



DON'T FORGET TO WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST, JUST PUBLISHED.

STATE DISTINCTLY **A1 BRAND** when ordering any of Shirley's Preparations.

ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

AUSTIN & CO.

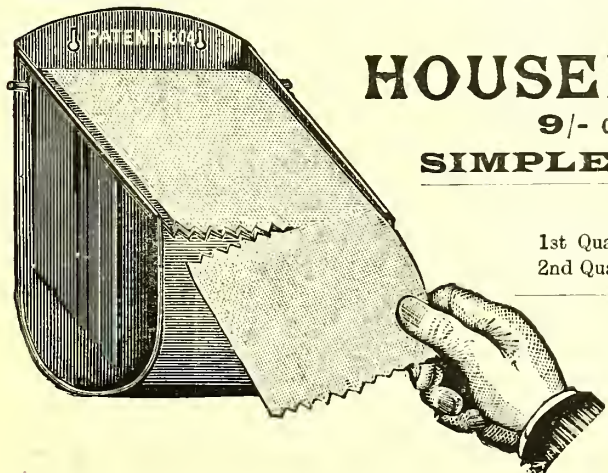
PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS OF ROUND CARDBOARD AND OTHER SHAPED BOXES
BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

For POSTAL and general purposes; also **PATENT BARREL PACKAGES** with Metal ends, for dry goods. Inventors of the "NOVEL"
METAL PERFUME SPRINKLERS, and **WOOD TURNERS' MENTHOL CONE BOXES**—Our Speciality.

Office & Warehouse—8 GREVILLE ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Steam Works, 2 Printer's Buildings, Broad Yard, Turnmill St., London; and Ring Factory, Clonakilty, County Cork.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR TOILET FIXTURES.



THE NEW HOUSEHOLD FIXTURE,

9/- dozen, complete with Roll of Paper.

SIMPLE. EASY. EFFICIENT.

REDUCED PRICE FOR REFILLS.

1st Quality 5/6 per dozen, or 63/ per case of 1 gross.

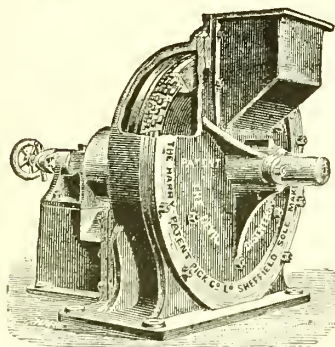
2nd Quality 4/6 per dozen, or 100/ per case of 2 gross.

JOHN S. DOWNING

Commercial Street, BIRMINGHAM:

9 ROSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 73 VIRGINIA
STREET, GLASGOW.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "DEVIL" DISINTEGRATOR AND MIXER?



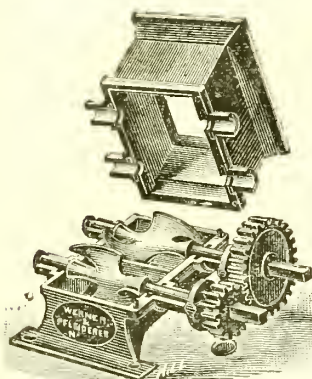
This Machine will Grind to Powder, Granulate, or Shred any Material,
Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral.

CLOGGING ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE.

No.	PRICE	Belt required	Diameter of Pulley	Revolutions per Minute
1	£30	3 inches	8 inches	1,000
2	£60	5 "	12 "	900
3	£90	7 "	14 "	800

The chief feature of this Grinding Machine is that it combines the centrifugal with the grinding action, and it can be adjusted to grind to any degree of uniform fineness while in motion. No Screens or Grates are required. Will Grind Wet or Dry Material, Clogging being impossible. Samples of material forwarded to us may be passed through the Machine in the presence of intending purchasers or forwarded by rail. Larger sizes made to order.

Sole Makers, THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., Ltd.,
Engineers and Mining Tool Makers, SHEFFIELD.



Size 3, Type I, for 1-lb. Mass.

THE "UNIVERSAL" KNEADING AND MIXING MACHINE FOR PILL MASS MAKING,

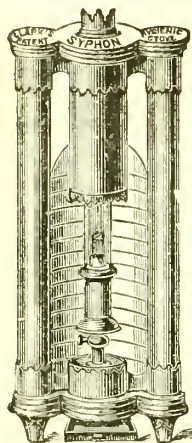
ALSO FOR

Horse Balls, Tooth Pastes, Ointments, Soaps, Powders, and for
general Mixing and Incorporating.

REPLACES WITH ADVANTAGE ALL OTHER APPLIANCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Made in various sizes, to do from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. up to 1 ton at a time.

WERNER & PFLEIDERER, 86 Upper Ground St., LONDON, S.E.
Blackfriars Bridge,



TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF CLARK'S PATENT

"SYPHON"

(REGISTERED TITLE)

HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING STOVES.

NO FIRE REQUIRED. ARE FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.

All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.

FOR USE IN HOSPITALS, SICK CHAMBERS, BEDROOMS, HALLS, CONSERVATORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

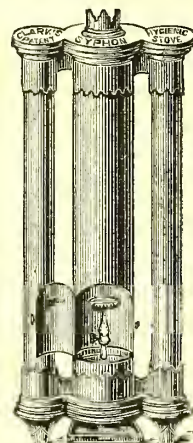
Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

FOR TERMS, PARTICULARS, AND PRICES, APPLY TO

S. CLARK & CO., Patentees & Makers, Syphon Works, Park St., Islington, LONDON, N.

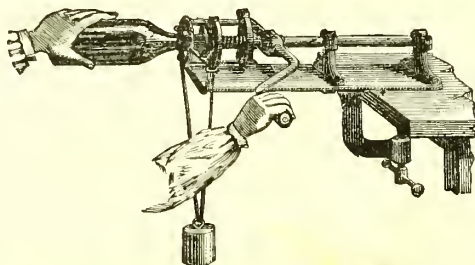
Telegraphic Address:—"SYPHON STOVES LONDON."

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.



NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine
which leaves no crease
or pleat on the
Capsule.



Can be fixed to any
Counter.
A single pull of the lever
is sufficient
to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—**C. MELIN,** 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.O.

S E E

PAGES 326 to 331

CHEMISTS' & DRUGGISTS'

DIARY 1889.

THE SELF-OPENING TIN BOX COMPANY

(GRIFFIN'S PATENT).

ALBION TIN WORKS, YORK ROAD, KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N.

Telegraph Address—"TIN BOX LONDON."



Boxes ready made up, or the Patent Tops only (ready for making up), are supplied.

THE NEW TIN BOXES for all kinds of Hermetically Sealed Preserved Foods, DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are as cheap as the ordinary Boxes, require no soldering up, and can be opened with a penny piece.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are being adopted by the largest Food-preserving Houses and CHEMISTS, to whom references can be given.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are also perfect for Tea and Coffee Canisters, Biscuit Boxes, Confectionery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Soaps, &c.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are described by the *Times*, *Standard*, *Chronicle*, *Illustrated News*, *Engineer*, *Grocer*, *Oil and Colourman*, and *Press* generally, as the "neatest and most elegant invention ever made."

CAUTION.

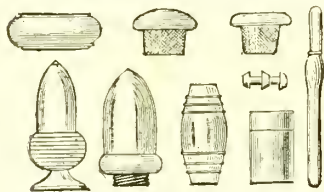
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.

GRIFFIN v. NOAKES. 1887. G. No. 1,088.

GRIFFIN v. FRAVER. 1887. G. No. 1087.

As we understand from some of our Clients that, from false representations made, an impression prevails that the proceedings in these actions have failed, we beg to inform the public that such is not the fact, and that the proceedings are being carried on as fast as possible, in the Chancery Division of the Court, to restrain the Defendants from selling or making Tins similar to those manufactured by us, and from infringing our Patents. The Defendants, pending the proceedings, have been ordered by the Court to keep an account of all sales made by them. Our Solicitors, Messrs. CLARKSON, GREENWELL & Co., have had instructions from us to proceed against all persons so offending.

FOR THE SELF-OPENING TIN BOX COMPANY, G. FEATHERSTONE GRIFFIN, Manager.



**IRVIN &
SELLERS,
WOOD TURNERS,
PRESTON.**

SPONGE IMPORTERS.

M. PETERSON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1870),

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

Gold Medal, Hygienic Exhibition, Ostend, 1888.



This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation softens the Water, gives it a Most Delicious Odour, and beautifies the complexion in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every bathroom and bedroom. Pasta Mack of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Beware of Worthless Imitations. See the Trade Mark on every box.

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a.D. (2)

Export from all Wholesale Houses

Wholesale Agents for Great Britain, OSBORNE, GARRETT & Co., London, W.

B. NOAKES & CO.,

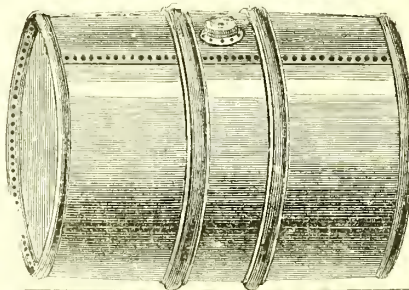
MANUFACTURERS OF
METALLIC CASKS, DRUMS, & KEGS,
AND OF THE AIR-TIGHT



PATENT SELF-FIXING TINS.

IRON BARRELS,
CAPACITY 40 TO 120 GALLONS
AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"NOAKES LONDON."



These large Iron Casks, similar to sketch, can be handled with equal facility to wooden barrels, and, owing to their strength and durability, can be used over and over again for an indefinite period. They are perfectly liquid tight, being tested at a very high air pressure, and, unlike wood, do not absorb any of the contents. They are all fitted with interchangeable screw bungs, and can also be fitted with screw plug in head, for draw-off tap.

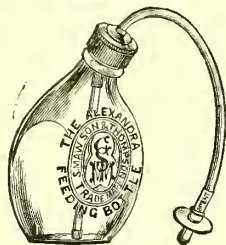
They are specially adapted for all kinds of Chemical Products, Sulphuric Acid, Glycerine, Spirits, Oils, Turpentine, Petroleum, Benzoline, Varnishes, Tar, Naphtha, Mineral Extracts, and Inflammable Liquids of every description.

We are making them in three qualities, "Black Iron," "Lead Coated," and "Tinned."

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Offices and Works: 142 SPA ROAD, BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.

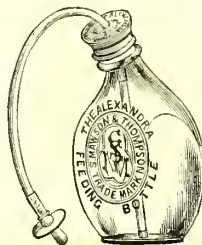
S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S FEEDING BOTTLES.



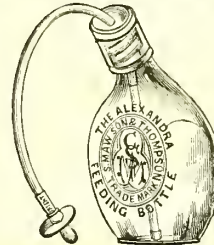
Alexandra Feeding Bottle,
Screw Metal or Earthenware Cap.
11/ per doz.



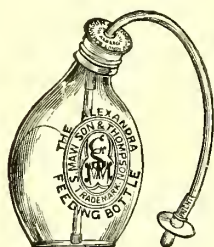
Alexandra Feeding Bottle,
Gilt Porcelain Cap.
20/ per doz.



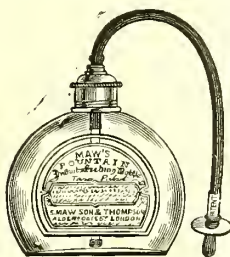
Alexandra Feeding Bottle,
Earthenware Cap.
11/ per doz.



Alexandra Feeding Bottle,
Screw Glass or Earthenware
Stopper, 11/ per doz.



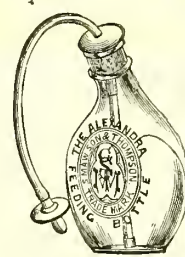
Alexandra Feeding Bottle,
Earthenware Cap.
8/ per doz.



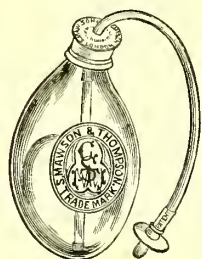
Fountain Feeding Bottle,
Screw Glass Stoppers.
20/ per doz.



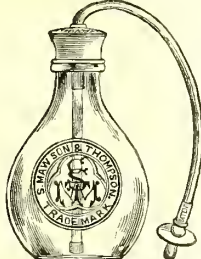
Fountain Feeding Bottle,
Screw Glass Stoppers.
12/6 per doz.



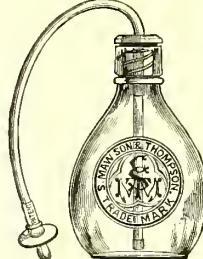
Alexandra Feeding Bottle,
Wood-Top Cork.
3/ and 3/8 per doz.



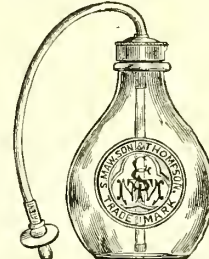
Oval Feeding Bottle,
Earthenware Cap.
8/ per doz.



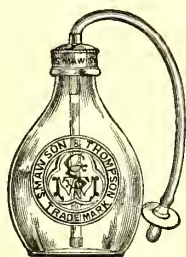
Export Feeding Bottle,
Earthenware Cap.
7/3 per doz.



Export Feeding Bott'e,
Screw Glass Stopper.
7/6 per doz.



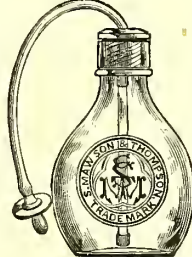
Export Feeding Bottle,
Screw Metal or Earthenware Cap.
9/ per doz.



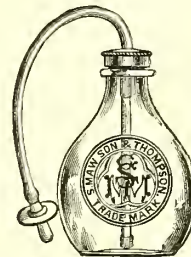
Export Feeding Bottle,
Metal Cap.
4/6 per doz.



Export Feeding Bottle,
Wool-Top Cork.
2/9 and 3/6 per doz.



Export Feeding Bottle,
Screw Glass Stopper.
4/ per doz.



Export Feeding Bottle,
Screw Metal Cap.
4/6 per doz.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT, PAGES 46 AND 47.

[2] SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.

60 o.p., 19/9 per gall.; 56 o.p., 19/3 per gall.

1/ per Gall. Discount for Cash with order.

Further allowance for quantity. **STEAM STILL ONLY**

GEORGE PHILLIPS & CO.,
ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY, CLERKENWELL RD.
LONDON, E.C.

OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

Retail, 1/ 1/9, & 3/6; Wholesale, 7/12/ & 22/6 per doz.

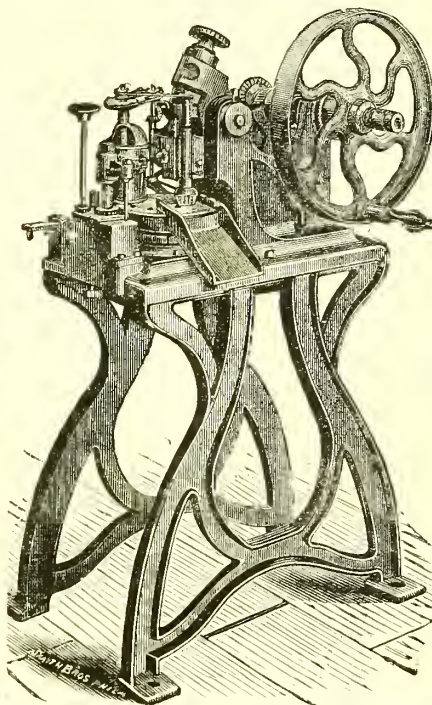
This much-admired Perfume (first introduced by the late Joseph Okell) may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

Sole Consignee—THOMAS WEST, 59 and 61 Chester Road, Stretford, Lancashire.

Special Agents—B. G. LENNON & CO., London, and Port Elizabeth Cape Town, and East London, South Africa.

McFERRAN'S COMPRESSED TABLET MACHINES,

Of various Sizes and Prices.



No. 4.—For Retail Druggists and Limited Manufacturing Purposes.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS—

J. A. McFERRAN, 1720 Green St., Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Or F. FOSTER, SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

"KAMPHORKALK"

A fresh Disinfecting Powder. It is a combination of soluble Chlorides and Camphor.

THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR IT ARE—

It is free from Poison. It is free from Smell (except a slight odour of Camphor). It is Soluble in Water. It is White in Colour. It is not injurious to any fabrics. It is Effectual and Cheap.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

Professor WANKLYN says:—"It is a most powerful disinfectant."

Professor REDWOOD says:—"I have made several experiments for the purpose of testing the efficacy of 'Kamphorkalk' (Cooper's Camphorated Disinfectant), and am satisfied that it possesses the properties claimed for it, and that it may with advantage be used in cases where infective disease prevails; and for arresting the decay of animal or vegetable matter from which noxious effluvia may emanate."

Sold retail in pretty decorated Canisters, 2 lbs., 1/; 6 lbs., 2/ each. In 28-lb. Kegs and 1-cwt. Casks much cheaper in proportion.

Special Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Sanger & Sons, 489 Oxford Street, London.

Proprietor and Manufacturer—**ALFRED HORNBY, RICHMOND, SURREY.**

CARBOLIC POWDER, £4 TON.

1-ton lots and upwards.

CARBOLIC PINK POWDER, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/- per cwt., in bags or casks.

HANDSOME LARGE DECORATED BLACK AND GOLD TIN BOXES,

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For Shielding the Lungs.

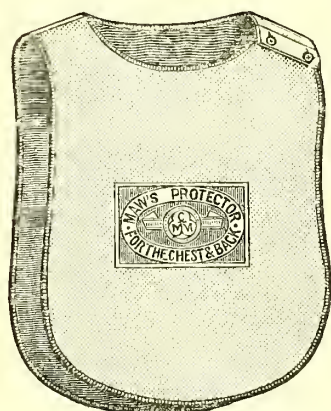


FIG. 3.

Double, for the Chest and Back.



FIG. 4.

Single, Chest Protector.



FIG. 5.

Vest, a Shield for the Lungs.

CHAMOIS AND FLANNEL.

					No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Fig. 3.	Double	...	...	per doz.	20/	26/	32/	39/
	Ditto, perforated...	...	...	"	24/	32/	38/	46/
Fig. 4.	Single...	...	...	"	9/	11/6	13/6	16/
	Ditto, perforated...	...	...	"	11/	14/	16/	19/
Fig. 5.	Vests	"	...	"	27/	34/	42/	51/

FELT, ASSORTED SCARLET AND WHITE.

					No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Fig. 3.	Double, best...	...	per doz.		17/	22/	27/	33/	44/
	Ditto, second	...	"		14/6	19/	23/	28/	37/
Fig. 4.	Single, best ...	...	"		7/6	9/6	11/	14/	20/
	Ditto, second	...	"		6/6	8/	9/6	12/	16/
Fig. 5.	Vests, Scarlet	...	"		17/	22/	27/	33/	40/

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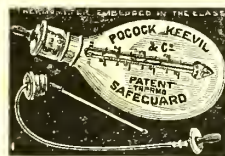
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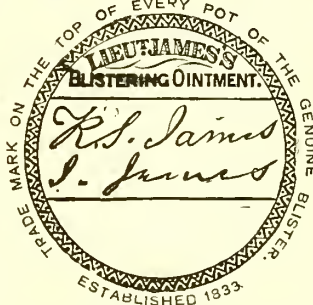
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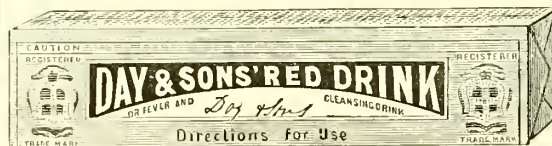
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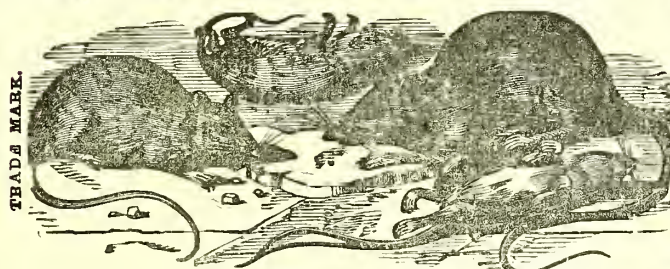
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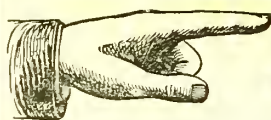
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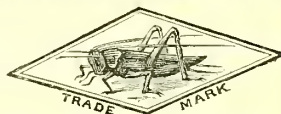
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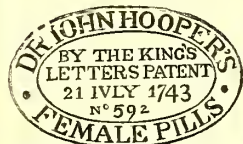
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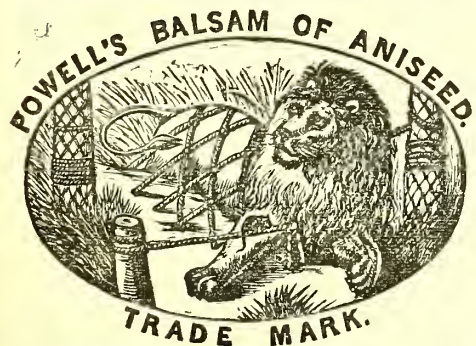
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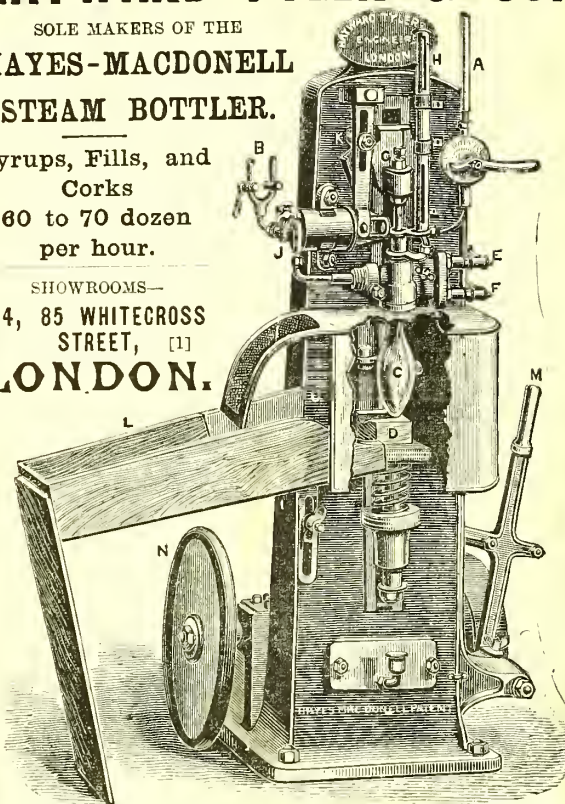
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Syphons & Apparatus with all the latest improvements for the Manufacture of Aërated Waters

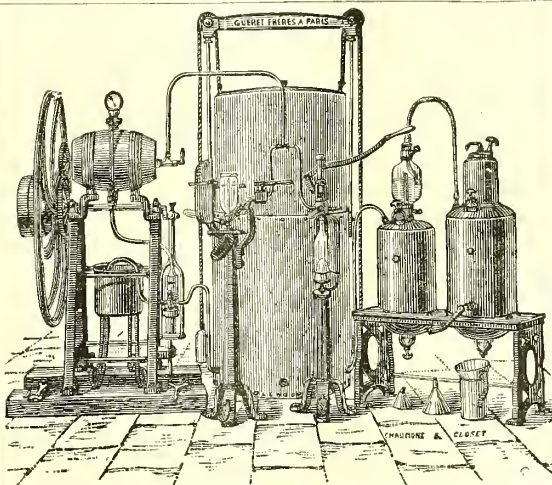
GUÉRET FRÈRES,

MACHINISTS AND PATENTEES IN FRANCE AND ABROAD
PARIS—72 BOULEVARD DE LA GARE, 72—PARIS.

GOLD MEDAL,
AMSTERDAM, 1883.

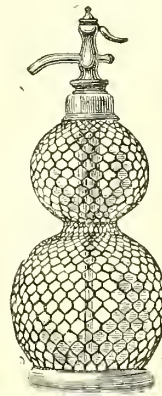


SYPHONS WITH SHORT LEVER,
With metal tops of pure tin, carefully mounted, and the glass of the first quality.



"CONTINUOUS PROCESS" Apparatus, complete, with BRONZE SATURATOR (spherical or barrel-shaped). Guaranteed without flaw in construction, possessing perfect action, and tested to a high pressure, while fulfilling every desirable condition of economy and sanitation.

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR
; PARIS, 1887.



GAZOSELTZ,
For the instantaneous production of Aërated Beverages at table. Any one can use them.

FULL PARTICULARS AND GENERAL CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

The Chemists Aerated & Mineral Waters Association. Limited London Harrogate Bristol

THE CHEMIST'S TRUE FRIEND.

Established in 1878 to supply Chemists ONLY with the Highest Quality of Aerated Waters at the Lowest Co-operative Prices.

Received with doubt, it worked its way uphill to success, and now fills more Syphons than any Maker in the United Kingdom.

Number of Members, about 2,000. Last Dividend, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

SECURE A SHARE WITHOUT DELAY.

Write—Secretary, 45 Gifford St., Caledonian Road, London, N., for Samples, Prices, &c.

PRIZE MEDAL

ESTABLISHED 1812.



HEALTH
EXHIBITION.

POTTER & CLARKE,



Registered Trade Mark.

**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,
75 WESTON STREET, LONDON, S.E.**

SPECIALITIES—

COMPOSITION ESSENCE.

This Genuine Essence of Composition will be found superior, both in medicinal properties and aromatic flavour, to that generally sold. The demand for this article being a large and increasing one, all chemists will find it a profitable addition to their stock.

Price 1/- per lb. Special prices for large quantities. Also in 6d. and 1/- Bottles, 3/6 and 6/- per doz.

FLUID EXTRACTS. NEW REMEDIES. MEDICINAL HERBS IN PACKETS.

Special Agents for Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s Fluid Extracts, Concentrations, Pressed Herbs, &c.

Price Lists on application. Telegraphic Address—"HOREHOUND, LONDON."

FOREIGN INDENTS RECEIVE OUR SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ESS. LEMON

(NEW CROP)

Direct from the Manufacturers!!

FOR very many years past we have been able to offer to the Trade Essence of Lemon of exceptional quality, such as could not be obtained through other sources.

Two members of our firm, at various periods, have spent considerable time in the country of its production, in order to arrange for its being made especially for us. In fact, some twenty years ago, when we first introduced our "Speciality" quality, good Essence was unknown in the English Market. We have, however, never ceased studying the question of how we might still improve our position in this article, and have at last decided to **MANUFACTURE IT OURSELVES ON THE SPOT!** It is our pleasure therefore to be able to announce to our friends, and the Trade generally, that we have established works in Messina, Strada Antico Cimitero, for the manufacture of Essences Lemon, Orange, and Bergamot, and that we have already commenced operations; our Mr. A. W. BUSH is now in Messina superintending the manufacture.

We are now placed in the **unique position** of being able to offer the above Essences **absolutely pure**, and **guaranteed made from the finest** selected fruit only. We shall, of course, also continue to offer good commercial qualities as heretofore. We have received advices of first shipments, and any orders entrusted to our care can be forwarded immediately on arrival.

We take this opportunity of mentioning that Ess. Lemon made from the early fruit is superior to that made from the fruit gathered later in the season. We should therefore advise our friends to make contracts for forward delivery immediately, for in such cases we shall be able to hold the early Essence in stock for them.

In consequence of our Branch Establishment in Messina we shall be exceptionally well placed; and, although the market for new Essences is in no way easier, still, by reason of our position we have been enabled to make **AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES.**

Our advices state that the market is very firm for all Essences, and a rise in prices probable, we should advise our friends to make contracts early. Should any of our clients desire it we can execute orders direct from our works in Sicily.

W. J. BUSH & CO.
ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON.

TELEPHONE No. 7522.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"IDRIS KENTISH TOWN."

IDRIS & CO.

Pure Mineral Water Manufacturers,
ASCHAM STREET, LONDON, N.W.

IDRIS & CO. are at all times prepared to offer the same terms, and *greater advantages* than, any of the so-called Co-operative Associations. Their Mineral Waters are now supplied to a much greater extent and *more exclusively* to Chemists and Hospitals than those of any other Mineral Water firm or Association in London.

Being Chemists, they are practically acquainted with the requirements of the trade, and give their *personal attention* to every detail connected with their business.

Write for terms and compare prices, **INCLUDING** delivery.

PURE LIME JUICE ("IDRIS" BRAND).

THIS Juice is the first CLEAR pressings of SELECTED FRUIT in specially-designed wooden presses, prepared according to our instructions, at the "Wall House Estate," Dominica, B.W.I., and will be found of a delicious fruity flavour, without the slightest mustiness or bitterness, and fully 25 per cent. stronger in Citric Acid than the usual brands of Lime Juice.

Samples sent free, with quotations for quantities and regular supplies.

IDRIS & COMPANY,
Sole Importers and Agents,
ASCHAM STREET, LONDON, N.W.



TRUSSES.

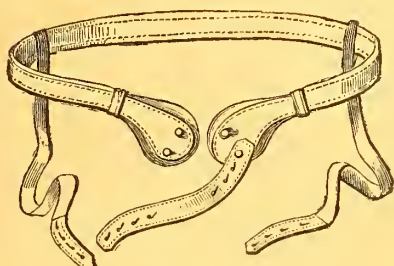


FIG. 1.

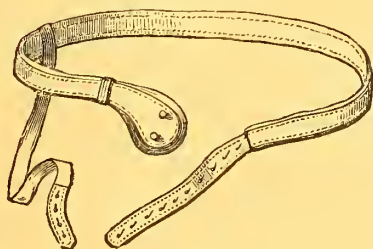


FIG. 2.

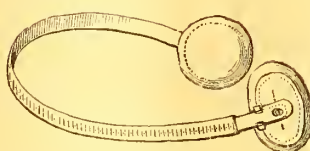


FIG. 3.

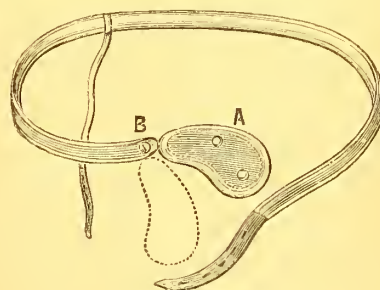


FIG. 5.

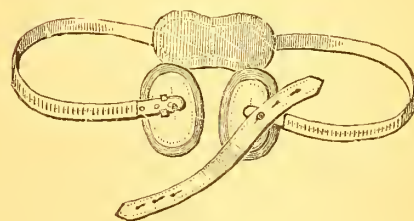


FIG. 4.

			PER DOZEN.	SINGLE.	DOUBLE.
No. 1363A.	FOR INGUINAL HERNIA,	Covered Basil and Moleskin ...	(Fig. 1) 13/6	(Fig. 2) 23/	
„ 1369.	„	„ Red Morocco and Moleskin (Fig. 1) 16/	(Fig. 2) 26/		
„ 1376.	„	Salmon & Ody's principle, covered Basil and Moleskin ...	(Fig. 3) 30/	(Fig. 4) 55/	
„ 1377.	„	Ditto, Superior Finish, covered Basil and Moleskin ...	(Fig. 3) 50/	(Fig. 4) 100/	
„ 1369C.	„	LYNCH'S "Adaptable," by means of which the pressure of the Spring can be increased or diminished at pleasure, and any obliquity of pad obtained ... each	(Fig. 5) 12/6		25/

Discount 10 per cent. Monthly; 5 per cent. Half-Yearly account.

FOR OTHER KINDS SEE CATALOGUE—PART 2.

We WARRANT every Truss we send out to be THE VERY BEST OF ITS KIND, and solicit Trial Orders, assured of the most satisfactory results to our Customers and ourselves.

LYNCH & CO., ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.; & MELBOURNE.

SOLE IMPORTERS

OF

APOLLINARIS WATER,**FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER,****HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER**

(DIAMOND MARK)

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED,

19 REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Cadbury's Cocoa

 IS SOLUBLE
and ABSOLUTELY PURE. ABSOLUTELY PURE.EASY
TEETHING.

DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE!

Fennings' Children's Powders Prevent Convulsions; are Cooling and Soothing.

FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS,

For Children Cutting their Teeth, to Prevent Convulsions.

Sold in Stamped Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (great saving), with full Directions.

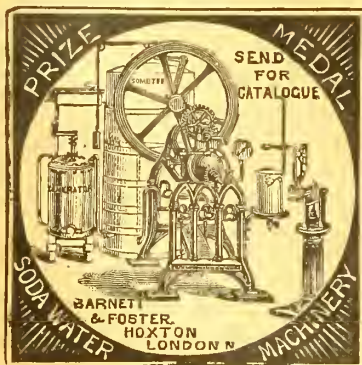
Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, nor anything injurious to a tender babe.

Chemists, by applying to the Patent Medicine Houses and Wholesale Chemists, can obtain, free of any charge, a supply of "FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK," for Counter distribution.

SAFE
TEETHING.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

And all Appliances for the Manufacture of all Aerated Drinks in the highest state of perfection.



PRIZE MEDALS—London, 1862, 1873, 1874; Paris, 1867, 1878; Vienna, Philadelphia, Cape, &c. HIGHEST AWARD—Sydney, 1879-80.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES & 4 PRIZE MEDALS, CALCUTTA, 1883-84.

THREE GOLD, TWO SILVER, & TWO BRONZE MEDALS, INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884. 5 FIRST ORDERS OF MERIT, ADELAIDE, 1887.

Our Machines are universally adopted throughout the world for the manufacture of all kinds of Aerated Drinks, whether in bottles, syphons, or counter fountains. There are in England alone over 2,000 factories where our Machinery is in use, besides many thousands in India and the Colonies. They are the simplest, safest, and cheapest for the purpose, and produce a highly-charged gaseous water free from metallic or foreign contamination. All our Machines have a Gasometer, and it forms a most important necessity where purity of product is required, as in this the gas is expanded and purified; it also removes the possibility of accidents by explosion, and avoids the necessity of complication—these we consider of greater importance than the saving of a few inches of floor space.

A complete Soda Water Plant, including Bottling Machine, for producing 100 dozen Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Ale, &c., per day, is supplied for £40.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE.

BARNETT & FOSTER,

26^T Eagle Wharf Road, New North Road, London, N.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1888.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested that these may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS will appear on page 10 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than THURSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the issue of the Saturday following.

All Advertisements for this Supplement and Exchange Column must be prepaid. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN & CO.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—LONDON, CITY.—Business for immediate disposal; well situated for a branch; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns nearly £700 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; price £650.

2.—LONDON, N.W.—Improving locality; Retail and Dispensing Business of good class; returns nearly £700 yearly; very good well-fitted shop and good stock; convenient house and garden; easy terms to an immediate purchaser.

3.—LONDON.—Good ready-money locality; Retail and Dispensing, with Prescribing; returns £300 yearly, with profits considerably over the average; good house, &c., attached; full particulars on receipt of reference.

4.—LONDON, N.W.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £550 yearly; handsome shop and good stock; good house, &c.; price £450, or valuation terms can be arranged.

5.—LONDON (near Victoria Station).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, at present, £600 yearly; capable of being much increased; shop handsomely fitted, and good stock; price about £600.

6.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Branch Business for immediate disposal; returns, under manager, £500 yearly; well-fitted double-fronted shop and good stock; convenient house; price £200.

7.—MIDLANDS.—Very old-established Mixed Business, held by vendor many years; returns nearly £3,000; net profits over £550; business well known; terms, small premium and valuation.

8.—LANCASHIRE.—Good business town; Dispensing and Retail, with some Mixed trade; returns nearly £750; profits, net, £300; double-fronted shop and good stock; new lease granted; price £500.

9.—HOME COUNTY.—Near town good-class profitable Retail and Dispensing Business; returns at present, under manager, £450; well-fitted shop and good stock; large house attached; price £450; part can be paid by instalments.

10.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good market town; first-class Business; returns at present about £950 yearly, with good stock; large handsome shop, well fitted; good house, &c.; about £950 required.

11.—MIDLANDS (Watering-place).—Dispensing and Retail; situate in the centre of a very favourite locality; handsome double-fronted shop and good stock; returns £2,500; new lease to be granted; price £1,550.

12.—HOME COUNTY.—Good business town; very profitable Dispensing, Retail, and Prescribing; corner shop, main thoroughfare; returns nearly £800 yearly; good house; low rental; about £800 required.

13.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Country Business of good class (little Mixed); returns last year £640, with good profits; single-fronted well-fitted shop and good stock; price £300; worth attention.

14.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—First-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns nearly £1,250, showing a net profit of nearly £550; large handsome shop and good house; full particulars on receipt of reference.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PARTNERSHIP.—Manufacturing Chemists.—The co-operation is sought of an F.C.S. or gentleman accustomed to the manufacture of coated pills, culinary and fruit essences, perfumery, fluid extracts, &c., to supply the export trade, large stores, grocers, and chemists; one with capital preferred. "Chlorophyl," Messrs. Orridge, 32 Ludgate Hill, London.

PARTNERSHIP. Wholesale Druggists' wanted, by energetic Junior, or situation, with view to partnership, in a progressive business; London preferred; 3 years' experience; qualified; aged 24. J. G., 1 Mostyn Road, Brixton, S.W.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO BE SOLD by Private Treaty, the Business, Stock-in-Trade, and Fixtures of a Chemist and Druggist. Apply, "Chemist," 30 Bank Hey Street, Blackpool.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—A commanding Shop, with good residence, in a first-rate position; highly respectable neighbourhood; ready for occupation. Apply to R. Hall, 163 Spa Road, Barmston, E.

PARSON C. BAKER,

8 Stockbridge Terrace, Victoria Station, S.W.
CHEMISTS' VALUER & TRANSFER AGENT.

IN one of the largest towns of Yorkshire a profitable Retail, Prescribing, and Proprietary Trade; returning £900; rent £40: double fronted shop, well fitted; proprietor, going abroad, will accept valuation to secure early sale.

WITH the above or separately, a smaller business of the same class, returning about £450: rent £30; now carried on as a branch.

IN the Midlands, an old-established business that has been very much neglected and reduced: now returning £400 only, a few years since did over £1,000; will be sold for value of stock and fixtures, about £250; excellent opportunity for young man.

IN South London, with post office attached, which more than pays rent, rates, and taxes, &c.; a cash Retail on favourable terms, owing to exceptional circumstances; about £200 required.

Several good businesses in all parts of the country.

Buyers are invited to state their requirements. Vendors, having businesses in London or South of England, can be introduced to purchasers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. J. W. Carrington, 59 Hall Place, Paddington, W., excellent Chemist's Shop and Premises, held for a term of 80 years, from June 24, 1858, at £7 7s. per annum, and of the rental value of £45 per annum, with possession.

MR. GAIGER is instructed to Sell by Auction, upon the above premises, on Monday, December 10, 1888, at 12 o'clock precisely, this **CAPITAL LONG LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of Messrs. Denton, Hall & Burgin, 15 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.; or of the Auctioneer, 68 South Audley Street, Mayfair, W.

To Chemists and Druggists.—By order of the Executors of the late Mr. J. W. Carrington, 59 Hall Place, Paddington, W.

MR. GAIGER will Sell by Auction, upon the premises, on Monday, December 10, 1888, at 12 o'clock precisely (immediately after the sale of the Lease), the superior **STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, including a large number of stoppered bottles, carboys, specie jars, show bottles, and the mahogany shop fittings, fixtures, &c. Catalogues may be obtained of Messrs. Denton, Hall & Burgin, 15 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.; or of the Auctioneer, 68 South Audley St., Mayfair, W.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR CASH, a thoroughly reliable Business, returning £500 to £800; locality no object, but country preferred; must bear investigation; references exchanged. Full particulars to J. N., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

ADVERTISER is desirous of purchasing a sound well-established General Mixed Retail Chemist and Druggist's Business or Partnership; returns £1,000 or over, or capable of making up to; must allow every investigation. Give full particulars (in confidence) to "Chemist," 11 Millfield Road, Scarborough Road, York.

ADVERTISER, having small capital (£200), desires at once meeting with a Chemist's ready-money Light Retail, &c., Business, 10 to 30 miles from London; one with convenient house and garden preferred; could inspect from 10th to 14th December. Send particulars immediately to "Chemicus," 14 Oakfield Crescent, Kentish Town, N.W.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SMALL High-class Business for disposal. Apply to Chadwick, Chemist, Blackpool.

DRUGGISTS, E.C.; through ill-health; or stock and fixtures; low price. "Pharmacy," J. Cole, Esq., Engineer, 31 Snow Hill, E.C.

VERY Old-Established Retail and Manufacturing Business for sale; good position, E.C. district. Letters to "Executor," care of R. Simpson, Campdale Road, Tufnell Park, N.

A RETAIL and Dispensing Business, returning £600 to £800; situation of no consequence, if the business is good; cash ready. Address, in strict confidence, E. B., 112 South Street, Greenwich, S.E.

£155.—Sheffie'd; returns last twelve months, £333; no opposition within ½ mile; must be disposed of at once; has done £10 per week. "Franco," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR disposal, in one of the most thriving towns in the Home Counties, near London, a thoroughly genuine Chemist's Retail; very profitable; a good opportunity; satisfactory reasons for selling; about £450 required. Address, Y. Z., 133 Hampton Road, Forest Gate, E.

CHEMIST'S BUSINESS, Regent Street, adjoining: old-established; capital modern shop front, well and fully fitted; stock-in-trade, fixtures, and contents £250; an exceptional bargain; rent very low. Agents, Horncastle & Pember, 18 Princes Street, Regent Street, W.

IMEDIATELY.—A good Retail and Dispensing Business; the returns are £800, and the net profits £330; rent £50; good sized house; £550 cash will be taken if sold quickly, as illness of proprietor is cause of selling. W. N., 338 Cold Harbour Lane, Brixton, S.W.

CHESHIRE—A bargain.—Immediate, in a healthy and pleasantly situated district, a Mixed Drug Business; good position, main thoroughfare; good house and warehouse; satisfactory reasons for disposal; every information upon application. E., 12 Knowsley Road, Southport.

30 MILES from London, in good market town, a Business much neglected of late, and capable of very great increase; to make a quick sale, only valuation of stock and fixtures required, estimated between £400 and £500. Address, W. N. X., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST'S Business for sale (established 1825), owing to death of proprietor; first class position; new station coming opposite; moderate rent; lease 16 years; doing a good family and dispensing business. J. E. M., care of Wright, Layman & Umney, Wholesale Druggists, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

TO be disposed of at once, a good Retail and Prescribing Business in North Lancashire; turnover for last two years £400 per annum; net profits £180 per annum; rent moderate, with good living accommodation; satisfactory reasons for leaving. price £180. Apply, W., care of Clay, Dodd & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Liverpool.

CATHEDRAL CITY.—Within easy distance of London; a good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business for immediate disposal, returning £700; valuable lease, large house, and good garden; price, inclusive, £500; open to a reasonable offer. "Tincture," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM.—Chemist, Druggist, and Drysaltery Business; large roomy premises to let; leading thoroughfare in populous district; established over 50 years; moderate rent; no goodwill; fixtures nominal; lease granted if desired; fortune to energetic man. For further particulars apply, J. Dixon, 17A Temple Row, Birmingham.

A RARE CHANCE.—The only Chemist's Business in a town of over 2,000 inhabitants for immediate disposal; satisfactory reasons; returns £450; price £300; there are unusual prospects of increasing business and other exceptional advantages; convenient house; rental low on lease. For particulars apply, F. J. Brett, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

RETAIL and Dispensing Business in town of East Riding of Yorkshire; returning between £30 and £40 a month, and capable of great extension; several good proprietaries; cash purchaser will be liberally treated with as proprietor wishes to realise, having bought larger business; investigation courted. For particulars apply, M. A., care of Messrs. Langdon, Edden & Co., Upper Thames Street.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ASSISTANT wanted, having a good knowledge of Homœopathic Pharmacy; married man preferred. Address, W. Butcher, Spencer Place, Blackbeath, S.E.

WANTED, Assistant, outdoors; hours 8.30 A.M. to 7 P.M., Saturdays 9 P.M.; no Sunday duty. State full particulars with photo to Cooper, Chemist, Cockermouth.

SURGICAL Instrument Department.—Wanted, a competent man. Address, stating full particulars, age, experience, salary required, &c., Ayrton & Saunders, 149 Duke Street, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, not over 38, for general Retail and Dispensing Business; unfurnished apartments found. Apply, personally if possible, to R. A. Gardner, 485 King's Road, Chelsea.

JUNIOR (indoors); chiefly for branch; duties light; time for reading; must have good recommendation from last employer; state age, height, salary; wanted December 27 or 28. James Shilton, Walsall.

AN Assistant; young man (outdoors); mixed country business and local drysaltery; will be required to take outdoor duty part time; short hours. C. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

WANTED immediately, a qualified indoor Assistant to take Dispensing and assist in General Retail when required; not under 25 years of age. Apply, T. Tomlinson, 2 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

IMMEDIATELY a thoroughly competent Dispenser; must have had good experience, and can be well recommended. Reply, with full particulars, and state salary required (outdoors), to James Stewart, 389 High Street, Cheltenham.

SOON after Christmas. - Junior wanted; aged about 20; salary £25; must be able to dispense; no Sunday duty; in reply, please enclose carte, and state age, height, and name reference. C. F. Smart, 52 High Street, Littlehampton.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade. - Required in the Laboratory of a London firm a good all-round Laboratory Man; letters only, stating experience, salary, &c., to "Laboratory," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CLEVER and energetic Manager, about 35, for London Export Druggist; first-class experience in similar capacity indispensable; state qualifications fully and terms on which appointment would be treated for. E. C. 94, Messrs. Deacon, Leadenhall Street.

TRAVELLER wanted by an old-established firm of Sponge Importers, as representative for the Midland Counties, on commission; unexceptionable references required. Full particulars to E. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AFTER Christmas, Joseph Gibbs, Homoeopathic and Dispensing Chemist, E. Stbourne, will require an Assistant, Minor; with a knowledge of Homoeopathy preferred; a comfortable home; good moral character essential; state particulars and salary required.

WANTED immediately, active, reliable Junior, for busy Dispensing and Retail; hours 9 A.M. till 7 P.M.; no Sunday duty. Particulars as to age, salary required, with copies of testimonials or references, to Francis Spite & Co., Ltd., 26/30, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

MITRE TEA. - Messrs. Kearley & Tonge, Wholesale Tea Merchants, sole proprietors of the Mitre Tea, are prepared to negotiate in confidence with gentlemen having a business connection amongst good chemists. Apply by letter only, Kearley & Tonge, Tea Merchants, Mitre Square, Aldgate, E.C.

SENIOR Assistant (outdoors) for a good-class Ready-money Retail; must be qualified and capable to take entire charge; a thorough business man desiring a permanency required. State age, height, salary (which will be progressive), references, and enclose carte, to W. H., 27 Glynrhonda Street, Cardiff.

WANTED, a good Junior, accustomed to first-class trade, energetic and of good address, for the City of Bath, where exceptional opportunities are offered for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the business; unexceptionable references required and given. Apply to "Chemicus," 19 Watcot Parade, Bath.

WANTED, an energetic Young Man, to superintend the preparation and distribution of a proprietary article sold by country agents; one who has had previous experience of this nature would be preferred; state age and salary expected, &c. Apply by letter to C. H. S., Box 746, Willing's Advertising Offices, 125 Strand, W.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

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